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A UNIT FOR SCARLET FEVER STREPTOCOCCUS ANTITOXIN¹

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During the past few years several methods of testing the potency of scarlet fever streptococcus antitoxin have been tried. Dick and Dick (1) (2) (3), whose work furnishes the basis of the unit here suggested, tested the neutralization of scarlet fever streptococcus toxin by the antitoxin by means of a skin test on human beings; and Wadsworth, Kirkbride, and Wheeler (4) applied this method to the skin of goats. Dochez and Sherman (5) and Blake, Trask, and Lynch (6) (7) measured the antitoxic potency of serums by determining the smallest volume of the antitoxin which, when injected intracutaneously in the area of the rash in an early case of scarlet fever, would produce local blanching (Schultz-Charlton reaction). O'Brien (8) and Okell (9) tested the activity of antitoxins in producing passive immunity in individuals who were susceptible to the toxin of Streptococcus scarlatinae, while Parish and Okell (10) compared the potency of antitoxic serums in protecting rabbits against the septicemia produced by inoculation with broth cultures of the scarlet fever streptococcus. Dyer (11), Povitsky (12), Eagles (13), and others have attempted to apply the Ramon flocculation test, which has been employed for testing other antitoxins.

Of the methods cited, those based on testing the potency of antitoxin in neutralizing toxin as shown by skin tests have been used more extensively than any others, and seem to be the most useful. In these methods, as in methods early in use for testing other antitoxins, a fixed amount of a toxin is mixed with different amounts of antitoxin. The amount of toxin used in the mixtures is spoken of as the test dose and, in the case of the scarlet fever streptococcus toxin which we have used, contains five skin test doses—a skin test dose being the amount of toxin necessary to produce a reaction at least 1

¹ EDITORIAL NOTE.—The Permanent Commission on the Standardization of Sera, etc., of the Health Organization of the League of Nations has selected as a basis for study the standard scarlet fever streptococcus serum here described. The report of the commission (Frankfort-on-Main, Apr. 25 to 28, 1928)

coccus serum here described. The report to the states states:

"Without expressing an opinion on the etiology of scarlet fever or on the methods of testing sera prepared with the products of culture of hemolytic streptococci isolated from cases of scarlet fever, it would be useful to render future researches along this line more readily comparable. To take and, the standard serum adopted by the Federal Government of the United States may be selected as a basis for study; the Hygienic Laboratory has agreed to place at the disposition of the Health Organization of the League of Nations a sufficient quantity of the standard serum."

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centimeter in diameter about 24 hours after intracutaneous injection in the majority of individuals susceptible to scarlet fever (1) (14). In using such a method it has been found that a great deal depends on the test subject, due to differences in susceptibility of individuals. In some individuals a certain volume of antitoxin when mixed with a given amount of toxin will show neutralization, while on other subjects several times as much antitoxin may be required to neutralize the same test dose of toxin.

Protocol I illustrates wide variations encountered in attempting to titrate an antitoxin against the toxin.

PROTOCOL I

Illustrating conflicting results obtained in testing the potency of scarlet fever streptococcus antitoxin by the toxin neutralization method without a control serum 1

	Toxin 1	xin 3 Antitoxin							
Case No.	One skin test dose	1/10,000 e. c. ³	1/10,000 c. c. plus toxin— one skin test dose	1/20,000 c. c. plus toxin— one skin test dose	1/30,000 c. c. plus toxin— one skin test dose	1/40,000 c. c. plus toxin— one skin test dose	1/50,000 c. c. plus toxin— one skin test dose		
650 418 519 608 529 555	+++++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 + +	0 0 0 + + + +	0 0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		

¹ The same toxin and the same antitoxin were used throughout these tests.

From the foregoing protocol the necessity for some means of eliminating irregularities in results due to the varying susceptibility of subjects is obvious. It would seem that this could be accomplished best by a method similar to that used in the present official standardization of other antitoxins—that is, by the establishing of a standard serum as the fixed basis with which the antitoxins to be tested could be compared. To serve this purpose a serum was selected and dried to insure stability. The redissolved serum was then carefully titrated against the previously selected test dose of toxin on a sufficient number of subjects to determine the reciprocal neutralizing value of the serum and the toxin, one against the other. In applying the standardization test in practice, a range of doses of the standard serum are mixed each with a test dose of toxin and injected intracutaneously. On the same subject, at the same time, a range of doses of the antitoxin to be tested, mixed with the same test dose of toxin, are injected. Thus, the volume of a new antitoxin is determined which will neutralize one test dose of toxin on a given subject, and this volume is compared with the volume of the standard control serum

From control.

⁰⁼Negative reaction.

⁺⁼ Positive reaction.

which also shows neutralization of one test dose of toxin on the same subject at the same time. As the neutralizing value of the standard serum is known, the potency of the new antitoxin may be calculated readily. Thus, if, on a certain individual, 1/400 of a cubic centimeter is found to be the smallest volume of the standard serum which will neutralize one test dose of toxin, and 1/6,000 of a cubic centimeter of a new antitoxin also shows neutralization of one test dose of toxin, then the new antitoxin is 15 times as strong as the standard serum.

It seems desirable that the definition of the potency of scarlet fever streptococcus antitoxin should be expressed in terms of "units" as with other antitoxins in common use. To avoid confusion, possibly arising from different-sized doses of similar products, it also seems desirable that the average therapeutic dose of scarlet fever streptococcus antitoxin should be approximately the same as that of diphtheria antitoxin, the doses of both being expressed in units. It has been found by clinicians that the average therapeutic dose of scarlet fever streptococcus antitoxin should contain enough antitoxin to neutralize from 300,000 to 500,000 skin test doses of toxin. Establishing as a unit 10 times the smallest amount of the standard serum which has been found necessary to neutralize one test dose of toxin, each test dose representing five skin test doses, the therapeutic dose of the antitoxin will approximate in number of units the average dose of diphtheria antitoxin.

The standard scarlet fever streptococcus serum is kept at the Hygienic Laboratory under the same conditions of storage that have been maintained with the standard diphtheria and tetanus unit serums for several years, during which time no measurable deterioration has taken place in the latter serums.

A definite amount of this standard serum is therefore suggested as a permanent unit. This unit has been selected to equal 10 times the smallest amount of scarlet fever streptococcus antitoxin necessary to neutralize one test dose of toxin, but the designated amount of serum, and not the toxin dose, is the final measurement of reference; that is, the unit will remain the same without regard to the dose of toxin used from time to time for comparing the standard with other antitoxins, or the method of test employed. The standard serum as dissolved at present contains 40 such units per cubic centimeter.

Protocol II illustrates the results of tests to determine the toxin neutralizing potency of a new antitoxin in comparison with the standard serum.

PROTOCOL II

Potency test on scarlet fever streptococcus antitoxin Lot X

	1		Á	ntitoxir	X		H		e labora serum l	ot C1	indard	rr-mile	. vilibes	
	Hour of reading	1/4,000 e. e.³	1/4,000 c. e. plus one test dose of toxin	1/5,000 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/6,250 c. e. plus one test dose of toxin	1/7,800 c. c. plus one dose test of toxin	1/400 c. c.f	1/400 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin.	1/500 e. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/625 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/780 e. c. plus one test dose of toxin	Toxin, ³ one skin test dose	Number of units per c. c. of anti- toxin Lot X	
480	24 48 24 48 24 48 24 48 24 48 24 48	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10x11	0 0 0 5x5 4x4 0 0 0 3x5 9x11 10x11 3x4	0 8x7 0 0 3x4 0 0 0 0 15x19 8x10 7x8	8x11 0 9x14 3x4 0 4x5 0 8x11 15x20 10x11 8x12	8x11 3x3 6x10 3x3 8x8 0 10x11 15x25 8x11 9x7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 7x8 3x3 5x6 3x3 7x9 0 0 6x6 9x14 11x15	8x10 3x6 8x10 5x5 8x8 0 0 5x4 15x19 10x15 7x8	0 7x11 5x5 9x12 6x7 8x9 0 10x14 17x19 12x15 9x11	0 12x14 7x9 10x15 7x8 10x12 0 0 10x15 15x21 10x14 8x9	15x17 0 20x25 Fading. 20x21 0 15x15 0 25x25 Fading. 15x22 15x22	500. 500. 500. No end point. No end point. Serum sensi- tive.	

¹ Standard serum containing 40 units per c. c.

* Serum control.

1 Toxin control.

0=No reaction.

Note.—Measurements of two diameters of each reaction are recorded in millimeters.

The fraction of a cubic centimeter of serum is stated in each instance. Reactions less than I centimeter in diameter are considered negative. Neutralization is considered complete only when reactions to texinantitoxin mixtures are negative at both the 24 and 48 hour readings.

Protocol III illustrates the titration of a new lot of antitoxin by a manufacturer, while Protocol IV gives the results of tests made at the Hygienic Laboratory on the same lot.

PROTOCOL III

Manufacturer's protocol giving the results of his tests to determine potency of a new lot of antitoxin.

100	Manufacturer's antitoxin Lot 50		ntitoxin	Hygie	nic Labora L	ard serum	Hygienic Labora-	Num- ber of		
Case	of read- ing	1/5,000 c. c.	1/5,000 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/6,000 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/400 e. e.	1/400 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/600 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/800 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	tory control toxin, one skin test dose	units per c. c. of anti- toxin Lot 50
R. J M. V K. A	24 48 24 48 24 48	0 0 0	8 x 8 0 0 0	0 10 x 13 6 x 6 9 x 14 17 x 17 22 x 23	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	9 x 7 9 x 15 8 x 9 7 x 10 10 x 9 10 x 10	9 x 9 12 x 0 7 x 10 10 x 11 10 x 10 12 x 11	15 x 15 18 x 15 19 x 20 15 x 18 25 x 25 25 x 25	} 500 } 500 } 500

NOTE. - See footnotes with Protocol II.

PROTOCOL IV

Results of tests made at the Hygienic Laboratory on same lot of manufacturer's antitoxin shown in Protocol III

			Antitox	in Lot !	50	Ну		aborato		dard	Laboratory xin, one skin	per c. e.
Case	Hour of read	1/5000 e. e.	1/5000 c. e. plus one test dose of toxin	1/6250 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/7800 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/400 c. c.	1/400 c. e. plus one test dose of toxin	1/500 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/625 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	1/780 c. c. plus one test dose of toxin	Hygienic Labo control toxin, or test dose	Number of units p
674 505 324 332 745	24 48 24 48 24 48 24 48 24 48	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 30x30 Serum	5x5 6x8 0 0 5x6 8x8 4x4 18x22 30x30 reactio	5x5 13x14 0 10x10 9x9 11x20 5x4 25x25 30x35 ns appr	8x10 18x28 0 11x14 8x9 15x27 14x13 25x30 30x30 oximate	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 25x25	0 0 7x9 3x3 5x6 0 20x18 30x30 ame size	0 10x15 0 9x13 3x6 8x10 0 20x20 30x30 e as at 2	4x4 10x18 0 9x11 5x5 9x12 4x5 15x20 30x30 4-hour r	6x6 13x15 0 14x12 7x9 10x15 3x5 20x20 25x25 eading	16x17 0 17x25 0 20x25 Fading. 30x25 0 20x30	500. 500. 500. No end point. Serum sensitive.

NOTE. - See footnotes with Protocol II.

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CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1

United States, May 6-June 2, 1928

The mortality rate from all causes in 67 large cities in the United States dropped off rapidly after the second week in May from the high level which had prevailed since the middle of March. Nevertheless, the general death rate in these cities remained relatively high; for the week ended June 2 it was 13.3 per 1,000 population (annual basis), as against 11.8 in the corresponding week of 1927 and 12.3 in the corresponding week of 1926. Although the death rate at no time rose sharply to an epidemic height, the maximum rate for a single week being 15.5 in the week ended May 5, the mortality rate averaged approximately 15 per 1,000 for a period of 8 weeks, and the death rate in these cities from January 1 to June 2 has been 14.3 as against 13.5 in the corresponding period of 1927. The rate is more favorable to date for the year, however, than it was in 1926, when there was a marked respiratory epidemic, and is about the same as it was in 1925.

Influenza and pneumonia.—The mortality from influenza and pneumonia in the principal cities also remained on a relatively high level as compared with the preceding year, but in the week ended May 19 the deaths from these causes turned downward. The death rate from influenza and pneumonia combined in the week ended May 19 was higher, on the average, than last year in the cities in all sections of the country except in the South Atlantic, West South Central, and Pacific divisions.

The number of cases of influenza reported by 31 States declined sharply, however, during the month of May. The maximum was reported for the week ended May 5, with 4,185 cases, and the weekly incidence dropped to 1,212 for the week ended June 2. The reported incidence in the early winter showed only a normal seasonal increase and compared very favorably with the same period of 1927; but in 1927 the maximum incidence was passed in the early part of March, when 2,532 cases were reported for the week ended March 10, whereas in the current year the most marked increase in cases occurred unusually late. This may have some relation to the fact that no real epidemic prevalence, such as occurred in February and March, 1926, took place, although cases of the disease were numerous throughout April. The decline in cases during May was noted in practically all States.

Meningococcus meningitis.—A decrease in the reported incidence of meningococcus meningitis occurred in the week ended June 2, when 101 cases were reported by 42 States, which is the smallest number reported by these States since the week ended March 3. During the four weeks ended June 2, these 42 States reported 493 cases, of

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, United States Public Health Service.

which 359 were in the following eight States: California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Of these eight States, only New York showed a decline from the total cases reported in the preceding four-week period, and Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and Wisconsin reported an increased number.

Smallpox.—The incidence of smallpox continued to decline during the month of May, the total number of cases reported by 42 States during the four-week period ended June 2 being 3,519, as compared with 3,900 for the preceding four-week period. The decline has been general, with no very marked change in the number of cases in any State. A slight increase in the number of cases was reported in Alabama, where the cases for the two weeks ended June 2 numbered 58,

as compared with 15 in the preceding two weeks.

Scarlet fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever reported weekly by 42 States and the District of Columbia has declined steadily though slowly since March. In the week ended June 2, the total number reported was 2,762 cases, as compared with 4,022 in the week ended May 5. The decline may be expected to continue throughout the summer, as the lowest incidence is usually reached at the end of August. The total reported incidence has been somewhat less in the current year than in 1927, but about equal to that in 1926. The case incidence reported in cities, however, indicates that the disease has been more prevalent than a year ago in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions of the country, but much less prevalent in all other sections.

Diphtheria.—A gradual decline in the incidence of diphtheria continued through May and there were about 900 cases reported by 42 States for the week ended June 2, approximately 200 less than the weekly totals in the first half of May. During the four-week period ended June 2, 3,951 cases were reported, which was 1,000 less than the number reported for the same period in 1927, but only slightly less than in 1926. Throughout April and May the number of cases reported by the individual States showed very little change. In May a slight increase occurred in California, New Jersey, and Michigan,

but the general trend in nearly all States was downward.

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases of typhoid fever reported weekly by 42 States began to increase during the month of May. For the four-week period ended June 2, there were 873 cases reported, as compared with 687 cases for the preceding four-week period. A slight increase occurred in several of the States. In Alabama the number of cases increased from 17 in the four-week period ended May 5 to 36 in the four-week period ended June 2; in California the number increased from 20 to 62; in Georgia from 13 to 53; in Tennessee from 16 to 39; in Wisconsin from 11 to 126. The increase in typhoid fever cases is normal for this season of the year, and the incidence is considerably lower than that of last year and slightly less than in 1926.

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Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis increased during May; 102 cases were reported by 43 States during the four weeks ended June 5, as compared with 81 the preceding four weeks. In California the number of cases declined from 23 to 18, but in New York the number increased from 4 to 13; in Massachusetts, cases increased from 3 to 7; and in Pennsylvania 5 cases were reported in the earlier four weeks and 6 cases in the later. No other States reported more than five cases in either period.

Measles.—The expected seasonal decline in the incidence of measles began during May, as is evident from the reports of 38 States, which showed a total of 32,000 cases for the two weeks ended June 2, as compared with 36,500 cases for the two-week period ended May 5. In general, measles has maintained a higher level throughout the present year than in 1927, but is lower than in 1926. Among the States showing a significant decrease in the number of cases of measles reported are Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Tennessee. On the other hand, several of the States reported a slight increase in the number of cases for the same period. In New York the number of cases reported increased from 7,012 in the two weeks ended May 5 to 8,157 in the two weeks ended June 2, and in Pennsylvania, from 4,689 to 5,548. The decrease should become more general during June, as the incidence reaches its lowest point in midsummer.

Foreign Countries 1

The general prevalence for certain epidemic diseases in most foreign countries during March and April is summarized below.

Plague.—The plague outbreak at Aden decreased rapidly in April; 314 cases were reported in the two weeks ending April 7, 167 cases were reported in the next two weeks, and only 66 cases in the two weeks ending May 5. The reported fatality of cases has averaged about 75 per cent, and the deaths since the beginning of the year give a death rate of no less than 20 per 1,000 population. The population of Aden is about 55,000.

At Baghdad sporadic cases continued to occur, but only 18 cases had been reported from January 1 to May 12, 1928.

In India, plague was very much more in evidence in the United Provinces in March than elsewhere. During the four weeks ended March 24 14,875 deaths were attributed to plague in that Province, being 73.5 per cent of all India's plague mortality during those weeks. There were two main centers—an eastern one, including the districts of Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Bastia, and Fyzabad, and a northwestern one, in which the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, and Hardoi reported the largest number of cases.

¹ Data from the Monthly Epidemiological Report of the Health Section of the League of Nations' Secretariat, May 15, 1928, supplemented by information published in the Public Health Reports.

The maximum plague mortality in the eastern center of the United Provinces is normally reached in March, so no further considerable increase is likely to occur. In the western center, however, the peak of the curve is not likely to be reached before the middle of April. The present outbreak, in so far as the United Provinces is concerned, is likely to reach the same intensity as that of 1923; it is considerably more severe than those which occurred between 1924 and 1927.

The plague situation remains very favorable in the Punjab, only Ambala and neighboring districts in the northern part of the Province being affected by the disease.

At Hong Kong, one case of plague was reported on May 4, the first since September, 1923.

At Suez, 8 cases of plague occurred during April, and 42 cases had been reported since the beginning of the year. One case of plague was reported from Algiers on May 2, the only case to occur in the current year. No cases were reported in April in Mediterranean countries.

The number of plague cases reported in Senegal increased as usual in April, and during the first 20 days of that month 51 cases were reported in the district of Tivaouane and 30 cases in that of Thies. No plague case has been reported at Dakar since November. There were 12 plague cases at Lagos during the four weeks ended April 28, but none elsewhere in Nigeria; no case has been reported at Ijebu since February 11.

Plague was reported in several localities in Brazil during the early months of the year. In January there was a small outbreak at Parnahyba in the State of Sao Paulo; in March there were 2 cases at Porto Alegre. Thirty cases were reported at Bahia and 12 at Rio de Janeiro during the first quarter of the year. The Federal Health Service stated on April 19 that the last cases in those towns occurred 20 and 30 days previously, respectively.

In the Argentine, sporadic plague cases have been reported since the beginning of the year at Rosario, Buenos Aires, and at various inland localities in the Provinces of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Santiago, which comprise the great plains west of the Parana River.

In Peru, 71 plague cases were reported in January and 41 in February, which is more than were reported last year but less than were reported in earlier years; 8 of these cases occurred in the town of Lima. Only 10 cases were reported at Guayaquil during the two first months of the year, as compared with 52 and 56 cases during the corresponding periods of 1926 and 1927, respectively.

Plague was reported in March about 60 miles from Caracas, in the State of Miranda in Venezuela.

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Cholera.—The number of cholera cases reported in India increased from 9,293 during the three weeks ended March 3 to 14,144 in the following three weeks. This is the season, however, when such an increase usually occurs. A large majority of the cases (81 per cent) occurred in Bengal and the adjoining districts of Bihar and Orissa; the increase was confined to this area, whereas the incidence has decreased in Madras Presidency since the beginning of February.

In Siam, 768 cholera cases were reported during the first quarter of 1928, which is slightly more than the number reported during the corresponding period of the preceding year. There has been no

increase of the incidence since early in February.

Cholera cases have increased steadily during the current year in Cochin-China, where 593 cases were reported in the first 20 days of April as against 462 in the preceding 20 days. In Cambodia, the number of cases began to increase at the end of March, and 145 cases were reported in the first 20 days of April, as compared with 55 cases in the first 20 days of March. The disease is more prevalent than it was last year in Cochin-China, but less prevalent in Cambodia. Very few cases have been reported in other parts of Indo-China.

Influenza.—No epidemics of influenza occurred during the first four months of the year anywhere in Europe, and the past winter can be described as one of the most favorable influenza years since 1918. In English towns, the mortality from influenza during the

first four months was equally low only in 1921 and 1923.

There was a small increase of influenza deaths at the end of March in English, Dutch, and German towns, but the incidence soon decreased again. In Vienna, where influenza was little in evidence during the preceding winter, it caused 50 deaths in March, as compared with 6 in February.

In the Netherlands, the number of deaths attributed to influenza increased from 122 in February to 419 in March, giving a total of 688 deaths during the first quarter of 1928, as compared with 2,824 and 432 deaths during the corresponding period of 1927 and 1926, respectively. In March, 73 deaths occurred at Rotterdam, 32 at

The Hague, and 22 at Amsterdam.

In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, influenza was more prevalent in January, the latest month for which figures are available, than in the corresponding month a year ago. Moscow town and Government reported 63,481 cases and Leningrad town and Government 10,931 cases, as compared with 16,486 and 2,163 cases, respectively, in January, 1927. During the same month, there were only 63 deaths from influenza in Leningrad and 46 in Moscow, which shows that the disease was of a benign type. The increase over last year seems to have extended over the whole country, but to have been least marked in Siberia.

Influenza was reported to be epidemic and causing a considerable mortality in December, 1927, in the Province of Chihli in Northern China; in November it had been epidemic in Shantung and Kiangsu, the two Provinces south of Chihli. Influenza was epidemic in December also in Yunnan, but was of a mild type, causing no appreciable mortality.

There was a slight increase of deaths attributed to influenza in towns in Japan in March, the number being 450 during the four weeks ended March 31, as compared with 228 during the preceding four weeks.

CURRENT STATE MORTALITY STATISTICS

For the information of public health officials and others interested, the data in the following tables have been compiled from the monthly mortality reports of State health departments for the latest month for which published records are available. Statistics of most communicable diseases are not included, since they are available in other tabulations in the Public Health Reports. Statistics of deaths from other causes are limited for the most part to those causes which appeare in the State reports. In the case of States which publish detailed mortality reports each month, the record of only the principal groups of causes and certain important specific causes have been used.

For purposes of comparison, the mortality records for a few preceding years are given, the rates being for the month corresponding to the last month for which the 1928 rate is available.

These tabulations will be enlarged as the current data on mortality from additional States become available.

Monthly State mortality statistics
(All rates are per 100,000, except mortality from all causes and infant mortality)

	1928			Corresponding month for—				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1927	1926	1925	1924	
ALL	CAUSE	s: ANNU	AL RAT	E PER 1,0	00	-		
Alabama; White	10.4	10.1	10.7	8.4	12.4			
Colored	14.6 11.7	17.3 12.0	17. 7 12. 0	13.6 11.6	20.5 15.3	13, 1	13.	
ndiana	12.4	11.7	13.6	11.9	15.9	14.4	13.	
owa	10. 9		12.1		*******			
Minnesota	9.5	. 9.6	9.6					
New Jersey	11.3	12.4	13.3	12.8	11.8	12.6	13.	
New York	13. 6 10. 5	14.2	14.4	13.7	19.8	16. 2	15.	
ennsylvania	12.4	13.3	13.8	13.4	17.5	14.5	15.	

Monthly State mortality statistics-Continued

(All rates are per 100,000, except mertality from all causes and infant mortality)

INFANT MORTALITY: RATE PER 1.000 LIVE BIRTHS

		1928		Cor	respondin	g month fo	-
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1927	1926	1925	1924
Alabama:		*					
White	80.3	78.4	77.6	56. 2	70. 2		
Colored	126. 2	118.0	108.5	76.1	108.0		
ConnecticutIndiana	68. 4 68. 7	85. 7 59. 8	65. 7 67. 9	68.6	89. 2 77. 5	85. 6 76. 4	89. 2 67. 6
Iowa	08.1	09. 8	66.4	00.7	11,0	10.4	01.0
Kansas	70.0		00, 1				
New York	68.0	72.0	73.0	69. 0	95.0	82.0	84. (
Oklahoma	86.2						
Pennsylvania	70.6	81.0	83.0	82.0	109. 0	94.0	
at Heat midfield	1	INFLUEN	ZA (11)	a high	Vene		gn.L
Alabama:							
White	89. 1	83. 9	98.8	48.1	239. 5		
Colored	86.0	112.8	124.0	86.6	348.3		
ConnecticutIndiana	28.5	25. 8 44. 0	19.7 69.3	37.1	110.3 167.0	57. 0 138. 1	26. 6 43. 8
Iowa	90, 1	44.0	79.5	. 39.0	107.0	100.1	90.0
Kansas	53.3						
Minnesota	21. 2	22.7	29.8				
New Jersey	12.6	16.1	24.7	25. 1	87.3	19.3	21.4
New York	20.0	20.7	25.3	24. 9	128.7	29. 1	18.3
North CarolinaOklahoma	21.8		63.7				
Pennsylvania	37.3	38. 2	51.3	46.7	143.0	65. 7	72.0
South Carolina	49.9	81.7	132.6	28.7			1
Tennessee	77.2	89.5	00 #	68. 2			
	1111111	LOSIS, AI	28.5				
TU Alabama:	BERCUI	LOSIS, AI	LL FORM	IS (31-37)	69.7		1
TU Alabama: White	BERCUI	LOSIS, AI	LL FORM	IS (31-37)	68. 7 182. 7		
Alabama: White Colored	BERCUI	LOSIS, AI	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7	182. 7 95. 9	87. 0	
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut	58.1 136.9	53.9 179.1	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2	18 (31-37) 41. 5 163. 2	182.7	87. 0 98. 1	
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7	182. 7 95. 9		
Alabama: White	58.1 136.9 63.5 67.8	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7	182. 7 95. 9		
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 6	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7	182.7 95.9 100.6		97. 9
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York	58.1 136.9 63.5 67.8	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2	182. 7 95. 9	95. 1	97. 9
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2	182. 7 95. 9 100. 6	95. 1	97. 9
Alabama: White	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5	53.9 179.1 75.1 67.4 64.7 70.8 82.1	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2	182. 7 95. 9 100. 6	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 63. 0 66. 5	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1	57. 5 162.2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 6 00. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0	182. 7 95. 9 100. 6	95. 1	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6
Alabama: White	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5	53.9 179.1 75.1 67.4 64.7 70.8 82.1	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2	182. 7 95. 9 100. 6	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	82. 3 97. 9 86. 3 106. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina South Carolina	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 59. 7 72. 6 121. 9	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 6 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 87. 0 102. 1 138. 8	182. 7 95. 9 100. 6	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 59. 7 72. 6 121. 9	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 6 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 87. 0 102. 1 138. 8	182. 7 95. 9 100. 6	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 65. 5 66. 0 66. 7 72. 6 121. 9	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 88. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 92. 3 85. 0	182.7 95.9 100.6	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kanasas Minnesota New Jersey North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 59. 7 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 6 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 87. 0 102. 1 138. 8	182. 7 95. 9 100. 6	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored Colored Connecticut	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 7. 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 R, ALL F	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	18 (31-37) 163.2 75.7 82.2 92.3 85.0 102.1 138.8 3-49)	182.7 95.9 100.6 101.1 109.3 96.7	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6 90. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Indiana	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 7 2. 6 121. 9 CANCE	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 6 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 87. 0 102. 1 138. 8	182, 7 95, 9 100, 6 101, 1 101, 1 109, 3 96, 7	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 65. 0 66. 5 59. 7 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 R, ALL F	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	18 (31-37) 163.2 75.7 82.2 92.3 85.0 102.1 138.8 3-49)	182.7 95.9 100.6 101.1 109.3 96.7	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6 90. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Lowa Lowa Lowa Lowa Lowa Lowa Low	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 59. 7 64. 7 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE	53. 9 179. 1 78. 1 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 R, ALL F	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	18 (31-37) 163.2 75.7 82.2 92.3 85.0 102.1 138.8 3-49)	182.7 95.9 100.6 101.1 109.3 96.7	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6 90. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 65. 5 66. 5 66. 7 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE 46. 8 41. 2 113. 8 99. 3	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 R, ALL F	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	18 (31-37) 41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 102. 1 138. 8 3-49) 50. 3 42. 1 113. 6 96. 4	182, 7 95, 9 100, 6 101, 1 109, 3 96, 7 40, 5 36, 8 102, 0 95, 0	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5 02. 4	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6 90. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Lowa Lowa Lowa Lowa Lowa Lowa Low	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 50. 7 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 R, ALL F	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	18 (31-37) 163.2 75.7 82.2 92.3 85.0 102.1 138.8 3-49)	182.7 95.9 100.6 101.1 109.3 96.7	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6 90. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Ind	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 50. 7 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE 46. 8 41. 8 113. 8 190. 3	53. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 R, ALL F	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	18 (31-37) 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 92. 3 85. 0 102. 1 138. 8 3-49) 50. 3 42. 1 113. 6 96. 4	182.7 95.9 100.6 101.1 109.3 96.7 40.5 36.8 102.0 95.0	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5 92. 4 107. 0 94. 3 99. 4 132. 6	96. 9 96. 0 96. 0 96. 0 96. 0 96. 0
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York Oklahoma Pennsylvania	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 59. 7 64. 7 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE 46. 8 41. 2 113. 8 99. 3	53. 9 179. 1 78. 1 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 R, ALL F	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 38. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7	41. 5 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 102. 1 138. 8 3-49) 50. 3 42. 1 113. 6 96. 4	182.7 95.9 100.6 101.1 109.3 96.7 40.5 36.8 102.0 95.0	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5 92. 4 92. 4	97. 9 86. 3 106. 6 90. 6
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey North Carolina Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Lowa Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina Tennessee	58. 1 136. 9 63. 5 67. 8 29. 5 51. 5 65. 0 66. 5 50. 7 72. 6 121. 9 CANCE 46. 8 41. 8 113. 8 190. 3	78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 179. 1 75. 1 67. 4 64. 7 70. 8 82. 1 78. 5 74. 9 150. 9 R, ALL F	57. 5 162. 2 83. 9 88. 2 83. 9 88. 8 60. 1 78. 9 82. 5 86. 6 78. 4 87. 2 140. 7 CORMS (4	18 (31-37) 163. 2 75. 7 82. 2 92. 3 85. 0 92. 3 85. 0 102. 1 138. 8 3-49) 50. 3 42. 1 113. 6 96. 4	182.7 95.9 100.6 101.1 109.3 96.7 40.5 36.8 102.0 95.0	98. 1 96. 5 103. 5 92. 4 107. 0 94. 3 99. 4 132. 6	96. 9 90. 6 98. 0 98. 0 94. 5

Monthly State mortality statistics-Continued

(All rates are per 100,000, except mortality from all causes and infant mortality)

DIABETES (57)

The state of the state of the state of		1928		Cor	respondin	ng month f	or—
101 11 101 1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1927	1926	1925	1924
Alabama:							
WhiteColored	12.8 14.5	6.0	9.8 18.5	9. 5 5. 3	8.9 7.0		200000000
Iowa Kansas	24.4	********	19.9	*******	*******		
Kansas Minnesota	19. 9	19.4	24.7				
New York	27.6	27.2	27.4	26.4	34.7	25. 2	26.
Oklahoma	12.6						
Pennsylvania South Carolina	21.7 12.6	23. 5 13. 5	27. 8 11. 4	20. 6 11. 5	23. 8	20. 0	14.
DISEASES OF THE NERVO	SSYSTE	MAND	FTHE	ORGANS	OFSPEC	IALSEN	SE (70-86
Iowa.			153. 2	1			
Kansas	146.9		2001.0				
New Jersey	112.5	120.9	126.3	142.3	173.1	139. 3	141.7
New York	159. 1	169.8	176.1	167. 5	212.8	203. 0	196.7
Okłahoma	114.5			*******			
CERE	BRAL H	EMORRE	(AGE, A)	POPLEXY	7 (74)		15 30
Alabama:							
White	42.3	47. 2	57.5	51.0	51.7	******	
Colored	58. 1 121. 5	84. 6 122. 5	87.1	78. 9 107. 6	55, 2 121, 0	109.5	**********
ndianaowa	121.0	144.0	111.5	107.0	121.0	100.0	
Cansas	114.2		222.0		********		
New York	121.0	131.8	134.7	121.5	166.3	154.4	146. 9
Oklahoma	63.6						********
Pennsylvania	100.0	101.0	97. 2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
		arnami	AMORY	SVSTEM	(97 08)		
DISEASES	OF THI	s CIRCUI	LATURI	SASIA	(91-30)		
	OF THI	CIRCU	310.8	010123	1 (87-90)		
lowa	213.7		310.8				*******
owa Kansas New Jersay	213. 7 272. 7	272.4	310. 8	272.6	350.7	231.9	
owa Kansas New Jersey New York	213. 7 272. 7 375. 0		310.8			231. 9 383. 8	
Iowa Kansas New Jersey	213. 7 272. 7	272.4	310. 8	272.6	350.7		
lowa Kansas New Jersey New York Oklahoma Jouth Carolina	213. 7 272. 7 375. 0 90. 8 220. 5	272. 4 399. 7	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9	272. 6 356. 3 277. 0	350.7		265, 8 396, 8
Iowa Kansas New Jersey Dklahoma South Carolina	213. 7 272. 7 375. 0 90. 8 220. 5	272. 4 399. 7 278. 2	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9	272. 6 356. 3 277. 0	350.7		
owa	213. 7 272. 7 375. 0 90. 8 220. 5	272. 4 399. 7 278. 2	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9	272. 6 356. 3 277. 0	350. 7 496. 3		
Kansas Ka	213.7 272.7 375.0 90.8 220.5	272.4 399.7 278.2	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9 E HEAR?	272.6 356.3 277.0 -	350. 7 496. 3		
owa Nansas New Jersey New York Nklahoma Outh Carolina Llabama: White Colored Connecticut	213. 7 272. 7 375. 0 90. 8 220. 5 DISEASES	272.4 309.7 278.2 3 OF THE 116.9 150.9 200.3	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9 E HEART 96. 0 189. 9 198. 4	272.6 356.3 277.0 -	350. 7 496. 3 102. 7 142. 0 250. 7	383.8	
owa	213. 7 272. 7 375. 0 90. 8 220. 5	272. 4 399. 7 278. 2 3 OF THE	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9 E HEAR? 96. 0 189. 9 198. 4 2188. 0	272. 6 356. 3 277. 0 (87-90)	350. 7 496. 3	383.8	
owa_ Cansas New Jersey New York Nkiahoma outh Carolina D Alabama: White Colored Onnecticut ndiana Owa	213. 7 272. 7 375. 0 90. 8 220. 5 DISEASES	272.4 309.7 278.2 3 OF THE 116.9 150.9 200.3	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9 E HEART 96. 0 189. 9 198. 4	272.6 356.3 277.0 -	350. 7 496. 3 102. 7 142. 0 250. 7	383.8	
Owa Sansas New Jersey Sew York Sklahoma South Carolina Dulabama: White Colored Connecticut Indiana Owa Sansas Sans	213.7 272.7 375.0 90.8 220.5 220.5 214.7 124.8 168.5 181.6	272. 4 399. 7 278. 2 3 OF THE 116. 9 150. 9 200. 3 3 158. 1	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9 277. 9 4 4 4 4 188. 9 198. 4 198. 0 279. 8 279. 8 279. 8 279. 8	272.6 356.3 277.0 -	350. 7 496. 3 102. 7 142. 0 250. 7	383.8	
owa. Sansas New Jersey. New York Oklahoma outh Carolina D Alabama: White Colored Connecticut ndiana owa Cansas Minnesota	213.7 272.7 375.0 90.8 220.5 DISEASES 114.7 124.8 168.5 198.5	272. 4 399. 7 278. 2 3 OF THE 116. 9 150. 9 200. 3 3 158. 1	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9 E HEAR? 96. 0 189. 9 198. 4 9 198. 4 9 189. 9 190. 4 1 180. 9 190.	272. 6 356. 3 277. 0 (87-90) 80. 9 126. 3 194. 5 3 168. 2	350. 7 496. 3 102. 7 142. 0 250. 7 2 207. 3	383.8	
owa Nansas New Jersey New York Nansas Nansas Nansas Dalabama: Carolina Dalabama: White Calored Ounecticut ndiana Owa Cansas Minnesota Cansas Minnesota Cansas Winte Cansas	213.7 272.7 375.0 90.8 220.5 DISEASES 114.7 124.8 168.5 181.6 156.2 328.3	272. 4 399. 7 278. 2 3 OF THE 116. 9 150. 9 200. 3 3 158. 1	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9 277. 9 4 4 4 4 188. 9 198. 4 198. 0 279. 8 279. 8 279. 8 279. 8	272.6 356.3 277.0 -	350. 7 496. 3 102. 7 142. 0 250. 7	383.8	
Alabama: White Colored Connecticut Indian	213.7 272.7 375.0 90.8 220.5 DISEASES 114.7 124.8 168.5 198.5	272. 4 399. 7 278. 2 3 OF THE 116. 9 150. 9 200. 3 3 158. 1	310. 8 281. 6 369. 1 277. 9 E HEAR? 96. 0 189. 9 198. 4 9 198. 4 9 189. 9 190. 4 1 180. 9 190.	272. 6 356. 3 277. 0 (87-90) 80. 9 126. 3 194. 5 3 168. 2	350. 7 496. 3 102. 7 142. 0 250. 7 2 207. 3	383.8	

Not available.
 Reported as organic heart.

Monthly State mortality statistics-Continued

(All rates are per 100,000, except mortality from all causes and infant mortality)

PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS (100, 101)

		1928		Corresponding month for—				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1927	1926	1925	1924	
Alabama:			- 1				- (1)	
White	167. 6	144.6	162.6	81.6	164.8			
Colored	191. 4	200. 2	203. 1	118.4	286.6			
Connecticut	140.8	148, 6	151.7	125. 4	227. 3	180.9	207.7	
Indiana	137. 0	120. 1	151. 3	107. 6	217. 1	191.0	178. 2	
Iowa.			98. 4					
Kansas	105. 9							
Minnesota	80. 5	77.7	87.4					
New Jersey	80. 4	108.7	111.2	86.1	220. 1	101.1	104. 0	
New York	120.4	131.3	152.8	126.0	296. 2	109. 5	151. 2	
North Carolina			168.7			********		
Oklahoma	198. 0							
Pennsylvania	131.0	154.0	191. 5	161.0	295. 0	209. 0	271.0	
South Carolina	178. 1	155, 3	161. 7	157. 6				
Tennessee	163. 8	163.0	162.8	129.8				

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (108-127)

			1 58. 0 86. 2	65, 5 1 60, 4 79, 8		1 62.4 80.5	i 59, 2 89, 0	¹ 67. 96.
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DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS UNDER 2 YEARS (113)

Alabama:		1					
White	11.3	6.0	5.6	7.2	6.7		2205
Colored	4.8	9.9	9.2	7.3 7.9 7.4	6. 7 9. 2		
Connecticut.	9. 5	4.8	3.6	7.4	10.6	9. 2	14.
Indiana	7.0	10.7	9.3	9.3	9.0	11.0	12.
Iowa	******		5.8				
Kansas	7.7						
Minnesota	2 10. 4	18.8	1 10.8				
New Jersey	19.6	3 10.5	1 10. 2	3 11.3	8 14. 1	3 17.0	1 16. (
New York	10.9	11.5	10.3	7.9	15.1	21.8	19.1
North Carolina			10.0				
Oklahoma	11. 2						133
Pennsylvania	16.7	19.0	16. 1	17.0	19.7	24.0	22.6
South Carolina	43.8	48.8	48.2	1 10.8			
Tennessee	4.7	3.5	4.7	6.6			

NEPHRITIS (128, 129)

Alabama:							0.00
White	8 74. 7	\$ 66.7	8 75. 7	8 59, 8	1 73.9		
Colored	8 92. 1	# 90. 2	\$ 91.0	\$ 101. 3	8 97. 3		
Connecticut	0.00 1	00. 2	71.5	101.0	01.0		
Indiana	¢ 70. 4	* 86.8	6 85. 6	4 93. 4	6 94. 2	6 91. 3	
Iowa	- 100 4	- 00.0	53.8	. 00. 4	94. 4	84. 0	*********
	85.3		Oth O		**********		
Kansas		7.00 4	7 74 7		*******		
Minnesota	7 66, 2	7 62.4	7 54. 5			4 100 0	4 110 7
New Jersey	§ 108. 5	6 118.6	6 124. 8	6 107. 7	⁶ 125. 7	* 109. 9	4 118.7
New York	121.8	117.6	120.0	120. 2	147. 8	138. 7	126.8
Oklahoma	64. 1						
Pennsylvania	117.0	122.0	115.0	114.0	141.0	118.0	128.0
South Carolina	1 83. 4	199.9	1 108. 6	93.2			

Infantile diarrhea excepted.
 Reported as diarrhea of children.
 Reported as infantile diarrhea.
 Reported as intestinal diseases of children under 1 year.

Reported as chronic nephritis.
 Reported as Bright's disease.
 Reported as nephritis.
 Reported as kidney diseases.

Monthly State mortality statistics—Continued

(Afl rates are per 100,000, except mortality from all causes and infant mortality) PUERPERAL STATE (143-150)

	1928			Corresponding month for—				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1927	1926	1925	1924	
Alabama: White	* 9, 5 7 11. 9	\$ 21.0 \$ 16.9 \$ 8.9 7 8.7	\$ 20.3 \$ 25.1 \$ 13.1 7 11.5 11.2	6 14.6 6 23.7 6 8. 2 7 14. 2	\$ 19. 2 \$ 39. 4 \$ 21. 9 7 17. 0	6 9. 2 7 14. 5	6 10. 2 7 6. 1	
KansasMinnesota	7. 1 8 9. 5 10. 9 11. 6 8 5. 3	\$ 10. 2 13. 3	14.3 12.0	13. 1	13.3	14.0	14.	

CONGENITAL MALFORMATION AND DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY (159-163)

Alabama: White Colored	67. 2 69. 0	70. 4 98. 7	69. 4 92. 3 61. 1	83. 1 73. 7	84.3 74.9	**********	
Kansas New York	53. 9 65. 2 86. 9	70. 2	69. 4	70.3	84. 2	86. 9	90,
Pennsylvania	1 34. 9	1 37. 6	1 35. 1	1 37. 6	1 42. 2	1 39, 0	

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS (188c)

Alabama: White Colored	14.3 10.9	14. 2 7. 0	15. 4 13. 2 12. 1	8.0 13.2	10.3 9.0	8400-00000	
Kansas Minnesota New Jersey New York North Carolina	10. 9 8. 7 12. 9 17. 0	8.3 17.1 15.3	2.2 28.0 15.4 8.8	18. 8 14. 1	16, 3 11, 1	13.8	14.
Okiahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Fennessee	8.7 13.5 11.4 13.2	12.2 10.8 10.6	11.8 11.4 9.4	14. 9 9. 6	11.2	10.9	8.

Rate per 1,000 live births.

COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Issuance of permit for conduct and maintenance of stable .- (California First District Court of Appeal, Division 2; Ryan v. Andriano et al., 266 P. 831; decided April 19, 1928.) The plaintiff operated a stable under a permit issued in the name of the person from whom he had purchased the stable. On application to the board of supervisors of the city of San Francisco for permission to make additional improvements, it was noticed that the permit was not in the plaintiff's name, and he was instructed first to procure such a permit. Application for a permit was made, but protests against the granting of the same were received by the board, and finally, after two years,

Puerperal state.

Reported as puerperal diseases.
Reported as puerperal septicemia.
Rate per 1,000 total births.

June 29, 1928 1674

the application was denied. During the pendency of the application the board did not specify objectionable features of the stable and did not fix a time within which the plaintiff was required to remove same. The stable ordinance of the city required a permit for the maintenance of a stable, and also contained the following provisions:

Sec. 4. The board of supervisors shall not refuse a permit for the maintenance of a stable in a building now constructed and maintained as a stable except upon satisfactory evidence that such stable is conducted in an insanitary manner and the failure to remove the objection to the manner of its maintenance within a time to be prescribed by the board of supervisors.

Sec. 6. No permit shall be refused or revoked by the board of supervisors except after a full hearing, and then only in the exercise of a sound and reasonable

discretion by said board.

The plaintiff's stable was in operation when the said ordinance was passed. Upon the board's denial of his application, the plaintiff sought by mandamus to compel the granting of a permit. The appellate court reversed the lower court's judgment denying a writ of mandamus, and held that the plaintiff's application for a stable permit could not be denied without opportunity being first given him to remove objections to be specified by the board within a time to be also specified by the board, as provided in section 4 of the ordinance.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS

Tests with the Activated Sludge Method of Sewage Treatment at Waldenburg (Silesia). G. Jordan. Gesundh. Ign. 51, 150-6 (1928). (Abstract by Wayne L. Denman in *Chemical Abstracts*, vol. 22, No. 9, May 10, 1928, p. 1641.)

"The purification plant used in this work consists essentially of a concrete basin which is alternately divided by baffles. Circulation of the sewage is accomplished by means of paddle wheels. The plant handles a mixture of domestic and industrial sewage. The industrial sewage amounts to about 8 per cent of the domestic sewage. Three series of tests were made to determine the normal and high rates of treatment. These rates were 2, 1.5, and 1.1 per second. At 1.1 per second a good sludge is obtained. It is in large clumps and its volume is reduced to 25 per cent in 15 minutes. Its water content is 98.5 per cent. At 2 per second very poor results were obtained. The sludge was of a fine structure, and in 15 minutes its volume was 80-90 per cent, with a water content of 99.5 per cent. At a rate of 1.5 per second better results were obtained but were not up to those obtained at 1.1 per second. The effect of suspended matter such as finely powdered coal was tried and found to be very harmful, but the trouble vanishes as soon as the sewage clears. The addition of a substance such as Al₂ (SO₄)₃ will overcome this difficulty. The action of phenol was noted, as the industrial sewage contained a small quantity from coke plants. It was found that phenol present in considerable amounts did little if any harm. The effluent was clear and had a slight earthy odor. Sewage consisting of 10 per cent phenol sewage (13 days at 457 p. p. m. phenol and 21 days at 191 p. p. m. phenol) may be satisfactorily treated by the activated sludge process. A very high bacterial removal is obtained. For a plant of this type exact and rigorous attention to details must be observed if the operation is to be successful."

Seeding New Tanks. Willem Rudolfs. Report of the Department of Sewage Disposal of the New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station for year ending June 30, 1927, pp. 284-294. (Abstract by W. L. Havens.)

The difficulty sometimes experienced in starting the operation of a new tank was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant laboratory experiments in order to determine what could be substituted for ripe sludge when the latter was not available. Definite quantities of fresh solids were mixed with ripe sludge, horse manure, cow manure, and muck from a creek and results compared with fresh solids seeded with ripe Imhoff sludge. It was found that neither manure nor muck is as effective for seeding as ripe sludge. Muck was about half as good as ripe sludge and horse and cow manure still less. If sludge from a polluted stream is available for seeding, it is to be favored. Seeding with horse manure and additions of lime are beneficial, but still inferior to seeding with ripe sludge. Additions of lime to fresh solids when ripe sludge is present for seeding keeps floating solids down.

Sanitary Districts in Missouri. Anon. The American City, vol. 38, No. 4, April 1928, p. 125. (Abstract by J. B. Harrington.)

In March, 1927, the State law of Missouri was reframed to provide for the construction of sanitary sewers in all suburban districts of any county having a population of over 75,000 people. The procedure to be followed requires that a petition signed by 100 property owners must be submitted to the circuit court. The circuit judge, upon favorable decision, appoints three supervisors, who organize and appoint a secretary, an attorney, and an engineer, and levy a tax not to exceed 10 cents per 100 square feet of area for preliminary work.

Studies on the Decomposition of Cellulose. H. Heukelekian. Report of the Department of Sewage Disposal of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for year ending June 30, 1927, pp. 272–284. (Abstract by W. L. Havens.)

Experiments were carried on during the past year in an effort to study the fundamental processes of sludge digestion, not from the standpoint of changes in bacterial life, but as measured by the decomposition of organic material. Two methods were employed-first, following the changes in the cellulose content of digesting material, and, second, adding cellulosic substance to ripe sludge and following the changes induced. The following conclusions were reached as a result of these experiments: (1) The native cellulose of fresh solids as well as cellulose added to ripe sludge in the form of filter paper decomposes rapidly; (2) the decomposition of cellulose takes place in the early part of the digestion, namely, the first three weeks; (3) the decomposition of cellulose gives rise to acidity, which retards the general course of the digestion; (4) cellulose decomposition takes place under acid conditions, but the addition of lime accelerates the rate of decomposition; (5) the decomposition of cellulose is accompanied by the production of gas, the volume of which is much smaller than that produced in the decomposition of an equal amount of mixed organic matter in fresh solids: (6) there is a lag of 5 or 6 days before the decomposition of cellulose starts; (7) the rapidity of decomposition of cellulosic substances is correlated with their cellulose content; (8) cellulose content of the solids collected from the inlet end of an Imhoff tank is higher than that from the outlet end; (9) the digestion of the material from the inlet end was similar to the type of digestion obtained from the mixture of solids. The material from the outlet end had a shorter period of acid digestion, lower acidity, and a higher alkalinity and higher ash content than the material from the inlet end.

Design and Operation of Storm Tanks. C. Chamberlain. The Canadian Engineer, vol. 54, No. 1, January 3, 1928, pp. 101-103. (Abstract by R. E. Thompson.)

The storm water at the York Township plant flows into a small creek, and it was therefore considered necessary to provide for more than the usual "three times the dry weather flow." As this condition was expected to last for only a few years, two tanks, 77 feet square, with sloping bottoms and equipped with Dorr scrapers, were constructed which could be used without alteration for treatment of domestic sewage in the future. The material collected is of two types—(1) coarse material such as stones, cinders, and brick fragments; and (2) material varying from fine sand to mud, containing a certain amount of organic matter. The former material interfered with the operation of the diaphragm pump used for removing the sludge, and the plant has now been rearranged somewhat to provide an extra grit chamber for removal of this coarse material. The fine material is removed from the tanks with a Stereophagus pump and deposited in sand beds. After being dried, it is utilized for fill around the beds. The streets are unpaved and a great deal of material is carried into the sewers during storm periods. Following one storm of 21/2 hours' duration, 175 cubic yards of material was removed from the tank and 10 cubic yards from the additional grit chambers.

Returned Sludge in Water Purification. A. W. Bull. Water Works, vol. 67, No. 3, March, 1928, p. 112. (Abstract by C. R. Cox.)

This is a summary of experiments made at Columbus and Pittsburgh to ascertain the effect of adding settled sludge to water dosed with lime and soda ash, such as is the practice at Benton Harbor, Mich., Piqua, Ohio, and Hinsdale and Springfield, Ill. Results indicate that the addition of sludge increases the speed of the softening reaction to a marked extent, although the hardness could not be reduced much below 100 p. p. m. by even larger amounts of added sludge. Thus, 19 hours' agitation of the treated water was necessary to produce the same softening reaction secured by 2 hours' agitation with the same chemical doses plus 50 c. c. of sludge per gallon, or by 1 hours' agitation with 100 c. c. of sludge. Best results were secured at Columbus with initial concentrations of 15,000 p. p. m. suspended solids, whereas at Pittsburgh 7,100 p. p. m. was the best initial concentration. The beneficial results "are due to either a catalytic speeding up of the reaction or, more probably, to a reduction in supersaturation." Settled sludge may be easily returned to raw water through the use of continuously cleaned sedimentation basins, such as the Dorr clarifier.

Reservoir Protection. Carl Wilson. Water Works, vol. 67, No. 2, February, 1928, p. 50. (Abstract by H. B. Hommon.)

Storage reservoirs: There are no communities on the tributary watersheds; and for control over pollution from landowners and other sources the city enforces the State laws regarding pollution of domestic waters. All reservoirs are fenced and patrolled, and hunting, fishing, boating, bathing, and picnicking are prohibited inside the fenced areas. Grazing is prohibited within half a mile of the reservoirs, and leaching cesspools and earth privies are not permitted closer than 250 feet.

Distribution reservoirs: These reservoirs are protected by (1) strong wire fencing that practically excludes the public; (2) resident patrolmen; (3) by-passing storm water and carrying domestic sewage outside the drainage basins; (4) prohibiting leaching cesspools and privy vaults on the land draining to the reservoirs; and (5) requiring that domestic animals, including chickens, be kept 100 feet away from the water.

Chlorination: All water is chlorinated as it leaves the distribution reservoirs.

No other purification is considered necessary.

Abolition of Cross Connections Causes Lively Discussion. Anon. Engineering News-Record, vol. 100, No. 12, March 22, 1928, pp. 488-490. (Abstract by C. R. Cox.)

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A special committee of the New England Water Works Association reported upon cross connections at the March 14, 1928, meeting. The report was in the nature of a compromise in which the details of the problems involved were discussed in a report of 45 pages, including 25 pages of appendices.

Subcommittee No. 1 on fire hazards recorded 12 cases where fires broke out simultaneously with the interruption of the public water supplies. This committee emphasizes the fact that the New York State labor law permits double the number of employees in buildings equipped with sprinkling systems supplied from two individual sources. The committee concluded that secondary supplies of sufficient capacity were impracticable in cost unless ponds or rivers were utilized and that cross connections should be used to combine the two supplies for common fire-protection systems.

Subcommittee No. 2 on health hazards cited 22 epidemics due to cross connections containing a single gate or check valve. The committee reviewed the position of the public health authorities by stating that, although it was necessary seriously to consider economical phases of fire losses, the saving of life rather than money must be the predominant consideration. This committee stated that the courts had placed responsibilities upon the municipalities for water-borne epidemics when such are due to a negligence in design, installation, operation, or inspections of cross connections. The responsibility also rests upon State authorities, although such responsibility is moral rather than legal.

The committee, therefore, compared the relative fire and health hazards by weighing the economic losses resulting from the 12 fires mentioned above in contrast to the intangible as well as economic losses of 8,028 cases of typhoid fever with 26 deaths and more than 1,000 cases of enteric disturbances occurring with losses by death and disability running into the millions of dollars. They therefore concluded that cross connections with single check valves were too hazardous and that even the best installations of double check valves may fail from lack of inspection. Statistics are given regarding the frequency that leaky valves were found during tests at New Bedford, Mass., and in Connecticut.

In general the committee feels that double check valves of the latest improved type, properly installed and adequately safeguarded, furnish the best protection of any device now known. It is hoped that recent installations of these valves will provide data upon the actual effectiveness of these devices. The committee feels that State regulations should be promulgated, but that our responsibility should rest upon the municipalities wherein cross connections are maintained. The report recommends cooperative inspection of double check valves by municipal and State authorities and by the owners and the insurance companies at quarterly intervals.

The final resolutions recommended by the committee were not adopted by the association, pending the printing of the full report in the June issue of the *Journal* of the association and a detailed study of the report by the members.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 16, 1928

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended June 16, 1928, and corresponding week of 1927. (From the Weekly Health Index, June 20, 1928, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended June 16, 1928	Corresponding week, 1927
Policies in force	65, 735, 862	62, 918, 546
Number of death claims	12, 187	11, 891
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9. 7	9. 9

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 16, 1928, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1927. (From the Weekly Health Index, June 20, 1928, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week en	ded June 1928	Annual death rate per		under 1	Infant mor- tality
City	Total deaths	Death rate 1	1,000, eorre- sponding week, 1927	Week ended June 16, 1928	Corresponding week, 1927	rate, week ended June 16, 1928 ²
Total (60 cities)	7, 160	12.2	11. 6	721	736	
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Annual rate per 1,000 population.

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

Deaths for week ended Friday, June 15, 1928.

In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following percentages of the total population: Atlanta, 31; Baltimore, 15; Birmingham, 39; Dallas, 15; Fort Worth, 14; Houston, 25; Indianapolis, 11; Kansas City, Kans., 14; Knoxville, 15; Louisville, 17; Memphis, 38; Nashville, 30; New Orleans, 26; Richmond, 32; and Washington, D. C., 25.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 16, 1928, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1927. (From the Weekly Health Index, June 20, 1928, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

		ded June 1928	Annual death rate per	Denths	Infant mor- tality	
City	Total deaths	Death rate	1,000, corre- sponding week, 1927	Week ended June 16, 1928	Corresponding week, 1927	rate, week ended June 16, 1928
New Bedford	30	13.1	6.1	8	2	10
New Haven	38	10.6	9.6	5	2	7
New Orleans	122	14.9	18.6	10	30	4
White	65	12.0	14.4	1	15	
Colored	57	(4)	30.3	0	15	13
New York	1, 420	12.3	11.4	144	146	5
Bronx Borough	183	10.1	8.8	9	13	2
	464	10.5	10.0	54	60	5
Brooklyn Borough	614	18.3	15.1	69	56	8
Manhattan Borough	120	7.3	9.0	11	13	4
Queens Borough			16.0		4	1
Richmond Borough	39	13.5		1		
Newark, N. J.	100	12.0	12.4	8	15	4
Oakland	52	9.9	9.0	2	5	2
Oklahoma City	22			3	2	********
Omaha	51	12.0	13.1	5	6	5
Paterson	40	14. 4	12.3	3	6	5
Philadelphia	455	11.5	11.4	48	41	6
Pittsburgh	166	12.9	12.8	16	17	5
Portland, Oreg	52		********	4	2	4
Providence	78	14.2	8.9	11	4	9
Richmond	53	14.3	13.3	9	3	110
White	34		9.6	3	1	0
Colored	19	(4)	22.5	6	2	23
Rochester	75	11.9	11.1	6	12	4
St. Louis	192	11.8	12.2	8	. 16	2
St. Paul	60	12.4	8.1	4	2	3
Salt Lake City 3	37	14.0	10.8	4	1	6
San Antonio	65	15.6	11.3	15	4	
San Diego	50	21.8	13.1	4	8	7
San Francisco	156	13.9	13.6	7	8	4
Schenectady	14	7.8	8.4	4	1	12
Seattle	67	9.1	8.8	4	9	4
Somerville	17	8.7	6.2	2	0	0
pokane	29	13.9	14.4	3	1	7
Springfield, Mass	25	8.7	9.9	1	4	1
Syracuse	53	13.9	13.5	6	6	7
l'acoma	23	10.9	11.2	0	1	
Poledo	50	8.3	11.1	4	3	3
Prenton	40	15.0	14.5	5	3	8
Utica	34	17.1	15.1	0	3	
Washington, D. C.	116	11.0	12.2	10	7	5
White	66		9.6	4	0	33
Colored	50	(9)	19.9	6	7	111
Waterbury	21	.,,		3	2	87
Wilmington, Del	17	6.9	7.4	2	0	5
Worcester	41	10.8	13.9	6	6	77
Yonkers	22	9.5	9.2	3	3	65
		W 0 1	6.5	2	0	20

Deaths for week ended Friday, June 15, 1929.
 In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following percentages of the total population: Atlanta, 31; Baltimore, 15; Birmingham, 39; Dallas, 15; Fort Worth, 14; Houston, 25; Indianapolis, 11; Kansas City, Kans., 14; Knoxville, 15; Lonisville, 17; Memphis, 38; Nashville, 30; New Orleans, 26; Richmond, 32; and Washington, D. C., 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended June 23, 1928, and June 25, 1927

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 23, 1928, and June 25, 1927

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¹ New York City only.

³ Week ended Friday.

Exclusive of Tulsa.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 23, 1928, and June 25, 1927—Continued

	Diph	theria	Infl	ienza	Me	asles		gococcus ingitis
Division and State	Week ended June 23 1928	Week ended June 25 1927	Week ended June 23, 1928	Week ended June 25, 1927	Week ended June 23, 1928	Week ended June 25 1927	Week ended June 23, 1928	Week ended June 25 1927
Mountain States:			-					
Montana		4	*******		2	0	3	
Idaho	1	1	*******	*******	6 2	6 36	0	
Colorado		12			59	54	1	
New Mexico		3			5	31	Ô	1
Arizona		1					2	1
Utah ¹	3	7		******	*****	11	1	
Washington	8	6			65	371	1	
Oregon	8	10		4	40	115	0	
California	72	98	23	12	38	402	2	
32.60 mm	Polior	nyelitis	Scarle	t fever	Sma	llpox	Typho	id fever
Division and State	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week
Division and State	June 23, 1928	June 25, 1927	June 23, 1928	June 25, 1927	June 23, 1928	June 25, 1927	June 23, 1928	June 25, 1927
New England States:				***			-	
Maine New Hampshire	0	0	25 12	19	0	0	0	1
Vermont	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	(
Massachusetts	3	3	135	362	0	0	4	4
Rhode Island	0	0	9	18	0	0	2	9
Connecticut	1	0	30	48	0	0	1	
Middle Atlantic States: New York	2	7	326	450	5	4	17	10
New Jersey	Õ	3	104	202	0	0	3	1
Pennsylvania	3	0	248	305	0	1	15	14
East North Central States:					10			
Ohio	2 2	1	74 42	48	16 54	96	4 5	7
IndianaIllinois	-	i	173	295	25	25	11	10
Michigan	1	1	191	214	45	32	7	8
Wisconsin	0	2	110	76	9	10	1	3
West North Central States:	1	1	73	98	3	1	1	. 3
Minnesota. Iowa	0	•	23	90	20	*	5	
Missouri	0	0	58	30	22	29	10	10
North Dakota	1	0	18	19	1	5	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	7	11 8	20	9	0	1
Nebraska	0	0	33	38	43	20	2	
South Atlantic States:		-			-	-0	-	
Delaware	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Delaware Maryland ² District of Columbia	2 0	0	36	33	0	0	7	11
Virginia	0	0	22	14	0	10	0	1
West Virginia	1	0	18	25	12	28	4	14
North Carolina	0	0	10	13	29	25	14	52
South Carolina	4	5	1	3	1	3	72	97
GeorgiaFlorida	0	1 2	7	12	0 2	12	29 7	49
East South Central States:		-			-			200
Kentueky	1		23		8		8	
Tennessee	1	4	10	6	11	4	18	82
Alabama	0	3	4	12	0	6	21 26	30
West South Central States:		0		-		-	20	- 00
Arkansas	0	1	5	1	1	1	13	30
Louisiana	1	1	4	4	10	4	29	26
Oklahoma ⁸	0	3	25 25	8	29 16	10	18	49
Mountain States:			20		10	10	-	- 00
Montana	1	0	3	8	20	14	2	2
Idaho	1	0	9	3	5 1	9	2 5	1
Wyoming Colorado	0	0	12	13	- 1	1 2	- 0	0 3
New Mexico.	0	1	11	5	4	0	12	4
Airzona	. 0	1	0	1	2 3	0	2	1
Utah 3	0	0	5	8	3	3	0	0
Pacific States: Washington	0	0	23	42	16	26	3	
Oregon	1	0	11	8	39	17	0	8
California	3	24	102	108	19	8	13	16

¹ Week ended Friday.

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SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of mouthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Ma- laria	Mea- sles	Pel- lagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
May, 1928										1,12
Iowa Maryland Minnesota Ohio	1 15 32	38 154 74 370	85 35 063	1	437		0 4 4 9	233 289 535 914	211 2 14 165	29 4 21
May, 1928.					Mey	, 1928—C	ontinue			
Chicken pox:			(Cases	Puerpera	al septice	mia:			Cases
Iowa	*******			142	Ohio	a septite				3
Maryland				358	Rabies in	animals				
Minnesota					Mer	yland:		******	****	5
Ohio				969	Rabies in	man:				
Dysentery:									******	1
Maryland					Scabies:					
Minnesota				. 1		yland				
German measles:					Septic so					
Maryland				535	-	yland				
Ohio				64						65
Impetigo contagiosa:					Tetanus:	yland				
Maryland			*******	2						
Lead poisoning:								*******		3
Ohio				9	Trachom	a: iesota				
Lethargic encephalitis	30					acaota				
Maryland				1	Tularaen					rama AA
Minnesota				5		land				1
Ohio				5	Undulan					
Mumps:		,				. (191101010)				
Iowa				255	-	esota				
Maryland	********			320	Vincent's					
Ohio						land				13
Ophthalmia neonatore	ım:		-		Whoopin		-			
Maryland				2						39
Ohio				93	Mary	land	*******			265
Paratyphoid fever:				1		esota				
Ohio				1	Ohlo					E/0

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of May, 1928, by departments of health of certain States to other State health departments

Disease	Cali- fornia	Illinois	Min- nesota	New Hamp- shire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	Washington
Diphtheria		ż	1					
Encephalitis (epidemic) Measles Scarlet fover		******	1	*******	*******	*******	1 1	******
Smallpox Puberculosis	1 2	4	80	1	1			
Typhoid fever Undulant (Malta) fever			1					******

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 98 cities reporting cases used in the following table are situated in all parts of the country and have an estimated aggregate population of more than 31,560,000. The estimated population of the 93 cities reporting deaths is more than 30,900,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended June 9, 1928, and June 11, 1927

	1928	1927	Estimated expectancy
Cases reported			
Diphtheria:			
43 States	1, 337	1,520	
98 cities	808	959	791
Measles:	0.00		104
42 States	13, 859	9, 192	
98 cities	6, 191	2, 529	
Poliomoyelitis;	0, 101	4,040	
43 States	30	30	
Scarlet lever:	30	00	**********
	2,682	3, 078	
00 -141			000
	1, 193	1, 426	902
Smallpox:	400	201	
43 States	683	631	
98 cities	66	120	89
Typhoid fever:			
43 States	313	609	
98 cities	55	65	. 70
			200
arcaino reportes			Carrier I
influenza and pneumonia:			0.03
93 cities	848	577	
	010	011	***********
MILITALE .	0	0	
90 cities	0	0	

City reports for week ended June 9, 1928

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence the number of cases of the disease under consideration that may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding weeks of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during non-epidemic years.

If the reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible but no year earlier than 1910 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectacy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city 19:6 estima	1		Diphtheria		Influenza			1	
	Population, July 1, 1926, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported		Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
NEW ENGLAND	p		- 7				144	Total !	
Maine: Portland New Hampshire:	76, 400	9	2	0	0	1	17	4	1
Concord Manchester	1 22, 546 84, 000	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0 2

¹ Estimated, July 1, 1925.

			Diph	theria	Infl	uenza			V
Division, State, and city	Population, July 1, 1926, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
NEW ENGLAND-con.								-	
Vermont:	1			100					
Barre Burlington Massachusetts:	1 10, 008 1 24, 089	0 2	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Boston	. 131, 000	38 2 5	44 3	28 1 0	8	2 0 0	51 22	3 1	47 4 1
Rhode Island:	. 193, 000	14	3	2	0	1	41	11 17	0
Providence Connecticut:	71, 000 275, 000	0	6	3	0 2	0	15 150	15	1 4
Bridgeport Hartford New Haven	164,000	1 0 8	5 1	3 4 0	0 0	0 1 1	12 66 31	0 6 23	5 6 4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York: Buffalo New York Rochester		10 157 5	8 240 9	17 296 3	52	0 19 0	41 2, 121	27 27	23 194
Syracuse New Jersey:	185, 000	23	4	5		0	145 72	30 12	3 4
Camden Newark Trenton	131, 000 459, 000 134, 000	26 3	10 3	50 0	4 0	1 2	37 128 21	8 0	3 12 1
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading	2, 008, 000 637, 000 114, 000	62 29 6	61 17 2	51 18 1	0 0	8 7	954 77 30	43 52 0	44 18 0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL							-		
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	411, 000 960, 000 285, 000 295, 000	3 70 6 25	7 24 3 4	8 26 1 1	1 5 0 0	0 4 0 0	8 134 83 73	0 38 1 1	13 25 1 5
Fort Wayne	99, 900 367, 000 81, 700 71, 900	0 18 0 3	2 3 1 1	3 1 2 0	0 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 151 2 4	0 27 0 0	5 8 3 3
Illinois: Chicago Springfield	3, 048, 000 64, 700	97	68	80	21	13	47	40	65
Michigan: Detroit	¹ 1, 242, 044 136, 000	44	42	35	6	3 0	400	17	24 4
Grand Rapids Wisconsin: Kenosha	156, 000	26	2	0	0	2	15	2	0
Milwaukee Racine Superior	52, 700 517, 000 69, 400 1 39, 671	82 1 0	12 1	6 0 1	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 2 0	0 11 1 0	0 24 1 0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			-	4					
Minnesota:						100	1	11/1	
Duluth	113, 000 434, 000 248, 000	4 53 6	0 14 9	1 8 0	0	3 1	53 17	101 11	2 5 10
owa: Davenport	1 52, 469								
Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo	146, 000 78, 000 36, 900	0 3	1 0 0	0 0	0 -	******	0	0	
Missouri: Kansas City St. Joseph St. Louis	375, 000 78, 400 830, 000	22 1 7	5 0 33	4 0 15	0	1 0	36 0 185	10 0 15	11

¹Estimated, July 1, 1925.

² No estimate made.

			Diph	theria	Influ	ienza			
Division, State, and city	Population, July 1, 1926, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL-continued									
North Dakota: Fargo Grand Forks	1 26, 403 1 14, 811	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	6
South Dakota: Aberdeen Sioux Falls	1 15, 036 1 30, 127	1 0	0	0	0		0	0	******
Nebraska: Lincoln Omaha	62, 000 216, 000	3 9	1 2	. 2	0	0	0	6	0
Kansas: Topeka Wichita	56, 500 92, 500	12	1 1	0	1 0	1 0	4 10	4 0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC						- 1.4			
Delaware: Wilmington Maryland:	124, 000	2	1	2	0	. 0	30	3	1
Baltimore	808, 000 1 33, 741 1 12, 035	37 2 0	19 0 0	31 0 0	0 0	1 0 0	126 2 6	50 0 0	24 1
District of Columbia: Washington Virginia:	528, 000	8	8	18	1	1	192	0	11
Lynchburg Norfolk Richmond Roanoke	* 38, 493 174, 000 189, 000 61, 900	2 2 1 4	0 0 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 1 0	14 9 39 12	0 2	8
West Virginia: Charleston Wheeling	50, 700 1 56, 206	4 1	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0	1 2
North Carolina: Raleigh Wilmington Winston-Salem	130, 371 37, 700 71, 800	1 3 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	17 0 8	- 07	0 4
South Carolina: Charleston Columbia Greenville	74, 100 41, 800 1 27, 311	0 5 0	0 0	0 1 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	2 0 0	0 8 3	3 1 0
Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick Savannah	(3) 1 16, 809 94, 900	3 3 2	1 0 0	1 0 0	9 0 7	0 0	11 0 0	4 7 1	7 0
Florida: Miami St. Petersburg, Tampa	¹ 131, 286 ¹ 47, 629 102, 000	0	4 0 0	2	0	0 0	б 0	0	1 2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			-			3			
Kentucky: Covington Louisville	58, 500 311, 000	0	0 2	1 0	0	1 0	1 91	0	3
Tennessee: Memphis Nashville	177, 000 137, 000	1	1 0	1 0	0	1 1	10	4	3
Alabama: Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	211, 000 66, 800 47, 000	5 0 0	1 1 0	0 1 1	0 0 1	7 0	30 6 3	0 0	13 1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4.2	- 4	00	10	200	1.50	in 1	S. Square	
Arkansas: Fort SmithLittle Rock	¹ 31, 643 75, 900	1 4	1 0	0	0	0	0 2	0	2
New Orleans Shreveport	419, 000 89, 500	10	5 0	10	3 0	6	0 2	0	6 2
Tulsa	133, 000	1	. 0	0 1	0		3	2	******

Mills with Lates O. S.

			Diph	theria	Influ	ienza		- 1	
Division, State, and city	Population, July 1, 1926, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL— continued							P/L/		
Texas:									
Dallas	203, 000 159, 000	3	3	2 0	0	1	9	0	0
Galveston.	49, 100	8	0	0	0	1 0	1 0	0	2
Houston	1 164, 954	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	
San Antonio	205, 000	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
MOUNTAIN						-		,F*	
Montana:									1
Billings	1 17, 971 1 29, 883	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helena	1 12, 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
Missoula	1 12, 668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho:									3 18
Boise	1 23, 042	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado: Denver	285, 000	39	8	3		0	51	74	8
Pueblo	43, 900	10	1	0	0	0	20	0	1
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	1 21, 000	0	- 0	0	0	0	. 2	0	0
Utah: Salt Lake City	133, 000	16	. 4	1	0	0	1	0	1
Nevada:	100,000	-				1			
Reno	1 12, 665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:		4			1 / 1				
Seattle	(1)	35	. 8	6	0		15	9	
Spokane	109,000	32	2 2	3	0		0	0	
Tacoma	106, 000	2	2	0	0	0	23	29	1
Oregon: Portland	1 282, 383	22	5	4	0	0	17	-4	
California:	202, 030	-							00
Los Angeles	73, 400	67	38	26	14	1	20	24	17
Sacramento	73, 400	6	3	0	0	0	0	10	3
San Francisco	567, 000	37	15	10	. 6	1	10	31	3

	Scarle	t fever		Smallpo	X		1	phoid f	ever	Whoop-	-
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re-	Deaths re- ported	Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	Cases, esti-	Cases re-	Deaths re- ported	ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
NEW ENGLAND		1					- 13	10.5	9	18	- In-
Maine:	100		75.30			136	101	155		100	15.5
Portland	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	3	18
New Hampshire:								3.5			10
Concord	0	9	. 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	. 0
Manchester	0	2 0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	21
Vermont:		. 0		0							-
Barre	0	.0	0.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	. 3
Burlington	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Massachusetts:											20
Boston	49	67	0	0	: 0	12	2	1	0	24	246
Fall River	2	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	. 6	26
Springfield	5	12	. 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	26 27
Worcester	5 7	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	44
Rhode Island:			2.00			100	1. 1.				Mary All St.
Pawtucket	1	. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	2	16
Providence	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	65
Connecticut:		100	18		100	3.30			000	P. 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Bridgeport	8	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	8	25
Hartford	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	41
New Haven	4	0	0	0	0	67 4	1	0	0	11	49

¹ Estimated, July 1, 1925.

¹ No estimate made.

	Scarle	t fever		Smallpo	X		Ty	phoid f	ever	Whoop-	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths all causes
MIDDLE ATLANTIC										-	
New York: Buffalo New York Rochester	16 180 11	28 225 5	. 0	0	0	0 93	1 10 0	11 7 0	10 0 1	23 142 4	16 1, 530
Syracuse New Jersey:	6	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	17	5
Newark Trenton	5 18 2	6 22 0	0	0	0	5 8 4	0 0 1	0 0	0 0	0 19 0	3 11 3
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading	74 27 2	66 20 11	1 1 0	0 0	0 0	40 8 1	3 1 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	85 24 6	49 18 2
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL											1011
Ohio:											Devi
Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Toledo	11 27 6 11	32 11 1 5	2 1 1 1	2 1 0 0	0 0	8 14 4 5	1 1 0 0	0 4 0 0	0 0	3 51 5 6	13 21 6 6
ndiana: Fort Wayne	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Indianapolis South Bend Terre Haute	2 7 2 2	13 0	10 1 0	0 5	0	7 0 0	0 0	0 0	0	8 0 0	10 1 1
Illinois: Chicago Springfield	93	90	1 0	1 1	0	54 0	3 0	4 0	1 0	84 8	70
Michigan: Detroit	65	121	2	0	0	33	2	2	0	79	28
Flint	5 5	14 5	. 0	3 0	0	1 2	0	0	0	0 3	2
Kenosha Milwaukee Racine	1 17 3	0 49	0 1 0	0	0	0 6 1	0	. 0	0 0	23 37	13
Superior	2	1 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WEST NORTH CEN-	14		1						/	- 1-	
Minnesota:					5.41		-				-25
Duluth	6 27 18	9 24 8	7 2	0	0	1 7	1 0	0 0	0	34 60	8 6
Davenport Des Moines Sioux City	0 5 1	1 7 2	3 2	10			0	0 0		0 0 3	3
Waterloo	i		0				0	******			******
Kanans City St. Joseph St. Louis	6 0 22	13 1 15	0 2	0 2 3	0 0	0 1 20	1 0 2	0	0	9 0 17	10 2 23
Fargo	1 0	3 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 0	
outh Dakota: Aberdeen Sioux Falls	2	0	0	0			0	0		0	ille(1
Vebraska: Lincoln Omaha	1 4	5 6	0 5	2	0	0	1 0	0	0	3 7	1 3
Kansas: Topeka Wichita	1 1	3 0	0	0 2	0	0	0 1	0	0	1 8	2

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	Scarle	t fever		Smallp	ЭX		T	phoid f	lever	Whoop-	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	esti-	Cases re-	Deaths re- ported	ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware: Wilmington	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	25
Maryland: Baltimore	26	15	0	0	0	12	2	1	2	56	226
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Frederick District of Colum-	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	
bia: Washington	15	44	1	1	0	8	2	0	0	17	146
Virginia:					117			1			
Lynchburg Norfolk	0	0 3	0	0	0	0 2	0	0	0	1 0	17
Richmond	2	6	0	Ô	- 0	6	1	1	0	3	54
Roanoke	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	18
West Virginia: Charleston	0.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	17
Wheeling	2	Ô	0	0	0	Ô	1	0	0	0	15
North Carolina:			0	3						7	
Raleigh Wilmington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	ó	8 18
Winston-Salem		6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	. 0	*******
Bouth Carolina: Charleston	0	0	0	7	0	1	. 0	0	0	0	19
Columbia	0	ő	1	. 0	0	0	2	0	0	3	16
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.2	10
Georgia: Atlanta	3		6	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	95
Brunswick	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	- 5
Savannah Florida:	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	26
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	18
St. Petersburg. Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9 28
BAST SOUTH CEN-				1							
Kentucky:											
Covington	1	3	0	0	0	0 7	0	0	. 0	0	28
Louisville Tennessee:	5	45	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	91
Memphis	3	4	- 1	.0	0	9	1	2	0	1	63
Nashville	1	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	3	0	48
Birmingham	1	0	5	. 0	0	. 6	2	0	0	8.	77
Mobile	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	20
Montgomery	0		1	0		******				-	********
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL								13			
Arkansas:										10	
Fort Smith	1	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	
Louisiana:	1				0		1				
New Orleans	3	7	1	: 1	0	14	2	4	0	4	165 27
Shreveport Oklahoma;	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	2	1	- 41
Tulsa	0	4	1	1			. 1	1		1	
Texas: Dallas	2			9	0	1		1	0	20	39
Fort Worth	1	6	1 0	3 1 0	0	0	1 1 0	ō	1	0	38 15
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 72
Ban Antonio	0	3 0 2 1	0	0	0	3 8	1	1 0	0	0	67
· MOUNTAIN				3	1	7				1	
Montana:			Le I			-					1111
Billings	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0	10
Great Falls Helena	0	1	0	0 2 0	0	1 0	0	0	0	0	7 5
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0	5

	Scario	t fever		Smallpo	n n		Ty	phoid f	ever	Whoop	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re-	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	esti- mated	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough cases re- ported	Deaths all causes
MOUNTAIN-con.											
Idaho: Boise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado: Denver Pueblo	9	7 0	1 0	0	0	7	0	1 0	0	31 0	1
New Mexico: Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Utah: Salt Lake City. Nevada:	2	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	12	1
Reno	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	
PACIFIC			.3								12
Washington: SeattleSpokaneTacoma	· 4 2	5 6 7	2 3 8	0 5 0	0	2	1 0 0	2 0 0	0	8 1 0	
Oregon: Portland California:	4	3	7	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco.	22 1 13	14 5 24	6 1 1	0	0 0	25 1 6	1 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	80 8 12	23 3 16
		city	Con	Dent	he Core	Death	Corne	Death	Cases, esti-		Death
*		city	Case	Deat	hs Case	Death	s Cases	Death	esti-	Cases	Deaths
NEW EN	GLAND	city	Case	Deat	hs Case	s Death	s Cases	Death	esti- s mated expect	Cases	Deaths
Massachusetts: Boston			Case		hs Case	S Death		Death	esti- mated expect ancy	Cases	Deaths
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE A	TLANTIC		- 2		1 0	45.00	1	1	esti- mated expect ancy	Cases	Deaths
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York New Yerk	TLANTIC		31		1 0	2	1 0	1	esti- mated expect ancy	Cases	and T
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York New York Camden Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	TLANTIC		31 00 2	1	1 0 1 2 0 0 3 3	2 1 2 2	0 0	0000	esti- mated expect ancy	Cases	
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York. New York. Camden. Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh EAST NORTH	TLANTIC		31	1	1 0	2	0 0	0000	esti- mated expect ancy	Cases	and in
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York New York New Jersey: Camden. Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh EAST NORTH Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland.	CENTRA	M.	31 0 2 3 3	1	1 0 0 0 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 2 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	s estimated expect ancy	Cases 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York New York New Jersey: Camden Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh EAST NORTH Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Indianapolis.	CENTRA	M.	2 31 0 2 3	1	1 0 0 0 3 3 3 0 2 0	2 1 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	s estimated expect ancy	0 0 0 0 0 1	and in the same of
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York New York New Jersey: Camden. Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh EAST NORTH Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland. Columbus Indiana: Indianapolis. Illinois: Chicago.	CENTRA	ML.	31 0 2 3 1 4 0 0		1 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	s estimated expect ancy	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Massachusetts: Boston	CENTRA	M.	31 0 2 3 3 1 4 0 1 1 5		1 0 0 0 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 3 3 0	2 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	s estimated expect ancy	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	CT CAST CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF TH
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York New York New Jersey: Camden. Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh EAST NORTH Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Indiana: Indianapolis. Ulinois: Chicago Midhigan: Detroit Wisconsin: Milwaukee	CENTRA	NL.	31 0 2 3 3 1 1 4 4 0 0		1 0 0 0 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2	2 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	s estimated expect ancy	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	CT CAST CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF TH
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York New York New York Camden Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh EAST NORTH Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Indiana: Indianapolis Ulinois: Chicago Mibligan: Detroit Misconsin: Milwaukee WEST NORTH Missouri:	CENTRA	NL.	31 0 2 3 3 1 4 4 0 0 1 3		1 0 0 0 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 3 0 0 0 0	0 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	s estimated expect ancy	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Massachusetts: Boston MIDDLE & New York: New York New York New York Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh EAST NORTH Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Indiana: Indianapolis Unidiana: Chicago Miohigan: Detroit Wisconsin: Milwaukee	CENTRA	NL.	31 0 2 3 3 1 1 4 4 0 0		1 0 0 0 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 3 3 0	2 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	s estimated expect ancy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

City reports for week ended June 9, 1928-Continued

		ingococ- oningitis	Let	hargie phalitis	Pe	llagra	Poliomyelitis (infan- tile paralysis)		
Division, State, and city	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Csaes	Deaths	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths
SOUTH ATLANTIC						-			
Maryland:						- 15			
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
North Carolina:		0	4	0	0	0			
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	î	0	0	
South Carolina:			0		0				AL.
Charleston 1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-
Columbia.	0	ô	0	0	Ô	1	0	0	1
Georgia:	0		0	0			0		10.00
Atlanta	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Florida:		0	0	0		0		0	
Miami	0		0	0	- 1	0	0	0	0
MIMINIO	U		0	0			0	0	
RAST SOUTH CENTRAL					1111			3	
Alabama:									
Mobile	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MICONIO	0	0	0	0		. 0	U	U	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL		1	1						
Arkansas:						1			
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
outisiana.	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
New Orleans	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	ô	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
'exes:					-	-		1	
Houston.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	il	0	0	0
					-	-1			
MOUNTAIN			- 1		1				
Colorado:								- 1	7
Denver	1	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	. 0
PACIFIC			1						
California:								-	
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	. 0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
San Francisco	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
		-	0			0	9		

Dengue: 1 case at Charleston, S. C.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 101 cities for the five-week period ended June 9, 1928, compared with those for a like period ended June 11, 1927. The population figures used in computing the rates are approximate estimates as of July 1, 1928 and 1927, respectively, authoritative figures for many of the cities not being available. The 101 cities reporting cases had estimated aggregate populations of approximately 31,657,000 in 1928 and 31,050,000 in 1927. The 95 cities reporting deaths had nearly 30,961,000 estimated population in 1928 and nearly 30,370,000 in 1927. The number of cities included in each group and the estimated aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 6 to June 9, 1928—Annual rates per 100,000 population compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1927 1 DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

					Week	ended-				
	May 12, 1928	May 14, 1927	May 19, 1928	May 21, 1927	-May 26, 1928	May 28, 1927	June 2, 1928	June 4, 1927	June 0, 1928	June 11, 1927
101 cities	121	174	137	174	128	171	122	158	2 134	3 16
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	113 177 109 55 82 35 92 71 102	105 282 132 135 115 81 112 90 94	110 204 114 95 163 20 64 97 120	153 267 160 105 110 35 50 108 104	64 213 102 72 109 35 28 71 92	160 233 145 91 144 96 83 143 196	99 178 105 84 93 45 56 71 107	160 234 123 81 126 61 66 179 128	97 220 108 2 50 98 20 60 35 115	13 24 12 8 12 2 12 24 36 12
		MEA	SLES	CASE I	RATES		1	1		
101 cities	1, 376	602	1, 346	620	1, 305	548	1, 215	447	2 1, 025	3 425
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central Mest South Central Mountain Pacific 101 cities	1, 120 2, 254 788 937 1, 704 1, 082 336 1, 141 327	346 297 450 932 1,546 345 567 1,300 1,259 ARLE	1, 159 2, 274 680 1, 116 1, 436 1, 237 268 1, 150 263	416 323 492 952 1, 537 355 620 906 1, 215	1, 290 2, 185 773 939 1, 219 1, 077 260 831 304	435 365 372 653 1, 358 319 459 1, 049 1, 060	1, 129 2, 164 661 752 7, 021 1, 037 176 901 217	314 282 324 449 1, 001 380 496 619 1, 004	952 1,767 688 2 609 833 763 00 734 174	458 298 298 377 3 847 1 155 418 568 1, 136
Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central Most South Central Most South Central Most South Central Mountain Pacific	347 285 265 242 167 155 184 115 204	439 474 289 319 148 152 21 726 201	292 279 272 279 195 190 216 133 143	432 415 267 289 101 132 33 986 167	306 267 254 207 163 219 204 18 130	365 363 301 245 121 137 25 897 209	248 200 228 232 184 284 144 71 148	288 255 212 236 78 101 21 780 185	290 190 237 2162 149 259 92 106 156	323 286 247 194 3 109 66 33 717 204
		SMAL	LPOX	CASE	RATE	8				
101 cities	18	21	24	26	17	29	13	21	3 11	3 20
New England Middle Atlantie East North Central West North Central South Atlantie East South Central West South Central Most South Central August South Central Pacific	0 0 20 43 21 45 8 150 36	0 0 20 26 38 56 58 9 91	0 0 22 64 32 30 60 159 54	0 0 37 48 36 76 17 45 71	9 0 16 27 26 60 24 133 38	. 0 49 42 40 61 29 27 84	0 0 10 29 12 45 24 53 49	0 0 33 24 32 91 17 36 60	0 0 9 2 22 30 25 24 71 13	0 0 21 32 32 106 8 27 91

¹ The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1. 1928 and 1927, respectively.

² Waterloo, Iowa, and Fargo, N. Dak., not included.

³ Greenville, S. C., not included.

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Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 6 to June 9, 1928—Annual rates per 100,000 population compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1927—Continued

TYPHOID	FEVER	CASE	RATES

					Week e	nded-				
	May 12, 1928	May 14, 1927	May 19, 1928	May 21, 1927	May 26, 1928	May 28, 1927	June 2, 1928	June 4, 1927	June 9, 1928	June 11, 1927
101 cities	8	8	6	10	8	9	12	13	20	31
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic. East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	5 2 3 8 19 20 16 18 31	5 5 3 2 9 66 25 9	7 4 2 2 7 20 4 0 23	5 6 5 6 13 56 45 9	11 6 5 4 7 10 12 0 36	9 6 7 4 18 30 25 18 8	57 1 3 4 16 65 32 0 18	9 5 7 12 29 61 37 9 26	2 10 7 24 11 10 32 9 10	31: 4: 3: 2:
	H	INFLU	JENZA	DEAT	TH RA	res				
95 cities	33	13	29	12	25	9	20	7	4 17	16
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Pacific	16 31 43 43 9 73 37 27 17	14 14 10 4 25 32 13 9 7	41 28 36 18 16 63 16 27 10	14 10 12 8 11 43 25 9	18 21 33 12 11 89 33 53 7	9 8 4 12 13 27 25 9 3	16 24 21 14 9 26 25 44 7	2 9 4 6 16 5 17 0 3	14 19 17 14 9 52 33 0 7	0 8 4 4 4 9 11 25 9 7
	P	NEUM	ONIA I	DEATI	RAT	ES				
95 cities	210	123	189	110	176	100	145	93	4 126	1 93
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	257 267 232 120 89 193 164 133 98	144 151 97 70 128 128 140 54 114	207 218 222 88 146 240 123 97 105	100 119 104 58 148 112 106 63 121	253 211 175 84 119 230 144 124 91	144 116 85 87 85 64 89 36 100	172 182 130 59 137 204 127 106 71	116 107 79 58 112 53 81 72 97	168 147 115 464 130 157 107 88 81	88 112 93 50 3 64 117 102 90 83

Waterloo, Iowa, and Fargo, N. Dak., not included.
 Greenville, S. C., not included.
 Fargo, N. Dak., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports, and aggregate population of cities in each group, approximated as of July 1, 1928 and 1927, respectively

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting	Number of cities reporting	Aggregate of cities cases	population reporting	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths		
The corp for the corp of	cases	deaths	1928	1927	1928	1927	
Total	101	95	31, 657, 000	31, 050, 300	30, 960, 700	30, 369, 500	
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	12 10 16 12 21 7 8 9	12 10 16 10 21 6 7 9	2, 274, 400 10, 732, 400 7, 991, 400 2, 683, 500 2, 981, 900 1, 048, 300 1, 307, 600 591, 100 2, 046, 400	2, 242, 700 10, 594, 700 7, 820, 700 2, 634, 500 2, 890, 700 1, 028, 300 1, 260, 700 581, 600 1, 996, 400	2, 274, 460 10, 732, 400 7, 991, 400 2, 566, 400 2, 981, 900 1, 000, 100 1, 274, 100 591, 100 1, 548, 900	2, 242, 700 10, 594, 700 7, 820, 700 2, 518, 500 2, 890, 700 980, 700 1, 227, 800 581, 600 1, 512, 100	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for the week ended June 2, 1928.—The following report for the week ended June 2, 1928, was transmitted by the Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Plague, cholera, or smallpox was reported present in the following ports:

Ceylon.—Colombo. India.—Bassein, Bombay, Rangoon. China.—Amoy. CHOLEBA	India.—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon. French India.—Pondicherry. Dutch East Indies.—Belawan-Deli.
India.—Bassein, Calcutta, Madras, Moulmein, Rangoon.	China.—Shanghai, Hong Kong. Japan.—Kobe.
Siam.—Bangkok. French Indo-China.—Haiphong, Saigon. China.—Canton.	Kwantung.—Dairen, Port Arthur. Manchuria.—Changchun, Mukden. Korea.—Fusan.

BRAZIL

Bahia—Interior of Province—Yellow fever.—Under date of June 20, 1928, three cases of yellow fever were reported at Bahia, with spread of the disease in the interior. Two of the reported cases at Bahia were stated to be mild.

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended June 2, 1928.— The Canadian Ministry of Health reports cases of certain communicable diseases from five Provinces of Canada for the week ended June 2, 1928, as follows:

Disease	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	Total
Cerebrospinal fever	15		2	3 9 . 2		24
Smallpox			19 10	8 9	1	28 19

Quebec—Communicable diseases—Week ended June 9, 1928.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended June 9, 1928, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox Diphtheria. German measles. Influenza. Measles	17 35 7 4 136	Scarlet fever. Smallpox. Tuberculosis. Typhoid fever. Whooping cough.	85 21 2 12 6

Vital statistics—April, 1928.—Births and deaths in the Province of Quebec for the month of April, 1928, were reported as follows:

Estimated population	2, 650, 400	Deaths from-Continued.	
Births	6, 635	Influenza	100
Birth rate per 1,000 population	30. 5	Measles	40
Deaths	2, 984	Pneumonia	371
Death rate per 1,000 population	13. 7	Poliomyelitis	2
Deaths under 1 year	886	Scarlet fever	17
Infant mortality rate	133. 5	Smallpox	0
Deaths from—		Syphilis	5
Cancer		Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	279
Cerebrospinal meningitis	: 5	Tuberculosis (all other forms)	35
Diabetes	22	Typhoid fever	16
Diarrhea	112	Violence	67
Diphtheria	27	Whooping cough	30
Heart disease	248	soof-mg confirmation	00

GREAT BRITAIN

England and Wales—Vital statistics—January to March, 1928.— During the first quarter of the year 1928, 168,099 births and 136,315 deaths were registered in England and Wales, giving a birth rate on an annual basis, of 17.4 per 1,000 population and a death rate of 14.1 per 1,000. The infant mortality was 80 per 1,000 births.

During the 13 weeks ended March 31, 1928, communicable diseases were notified in England and Wales as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria Ophthalmia neonatorum Pneumonia Puerperal fever	22, 296	Puerperal pyrexia Scarlet fever Smallpox Typhoid fever	1, 526 23, 411 4, 730 622

Scotland—Vital statistics—January to March, 1928.—The Registrar-General of Scotland has published statistics for the first quarter of 1928 which show that the birth rate for Scotland for that quarter was 19.9 per 1,000 population, the death rate 15.9 per 1,000, and the deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 107 per 1,000 births.

The following items are taken from quarterly returns of births, deaths, and marriages registered in Scotland during the quarter ended March 31, 1928:

Births	24, 246	Deaths from—Continued.	
Marriages	7, 382	Lethargic encephalitis	24
Deaths (total)	19, 385	Malaria	. 2
Deaths under 1 year	2, 594	Measles	558
Deaths from—		Nephritis (acute)	59
Bronchitis	1, 290	Nephritis (chronic)	485
Bronchopneumonia	1,017	Paratyphoid fever	. 6
Cancer	1,736	Pneumonia	1,030
Cerebrospinal meningitis	42	Poliomyelitis	6
Diabetes	133	Puerperal sepsis	72
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	145	Scarlet fever	47
Diphtheria	191	Syphilis	29
Dysentery	2	Tetanus	2
Heart disease	2,397	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	948
Influenza—	1	Tuberculosis (all other forms)	391
Sole cause	81	Typhoid fever	12
With other causes	350	Whooping cough	361

GREECE

Corfu—Plague—June 20, 1928.—Under date of June 20, 1928, 15 cases of plague with 3 deaths were reported at Corfu, Greece.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax—Communicable diseases—1926-27.—The report of the City Health Department of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the year ended April 30, 1928, shows a decided decrease in the prevalence of communicable diseases as compared with the preceding year.

The numbers of reported cases of certain communicable diseases in Halifax for the years ended April 30, 1927, and April 30, 1928, are shown in the table below:

Disease	1926-27	1927-28	Disease	1926-27	1927-28
Cancer	4 1 9 123 1 296	1 2 13 84 20 20	Poliomyelitis	1 193 0 20 1 100	162 2 17 6 4

VENEZUELA

Births and deaths, 1922-1926.—The following table gives the numbers of births and deaths in Venezuela for the years 1922 to 1926, inclusive. The population of Venezuela is given as 2,490,604 in 1923 and 3,026,878 in 1926.

Year	Births	Deaths	Year	Births	Denths
1922	76, 385 82, 137 81, 750	56, 498 54, 509 54, 261	1925 1926	95, 741 91, 648	51, 782 66, 092

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

				-						W	Week ended-	-pa					
Place	Nov.	Nov.	Dec. 18, 1927-	8, Jan. 16- Feb. 11, 1928	Mar.		March, 1928	. 88		April, 1928	1928			May, 1928	928	-	line
	18, 18	_				17	24	31	2	14	12	28	10	12	19	8	2,1928
China: Canton.		0:		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	8 8 8			8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			1				1	
Swatow		101	4				*	1		1 1						11	-
Tientsin		200	-60								* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				1 1 1	111	
India	Ŕ	25,	139 15,377	12	13,	1	5, 384		5, 529		7,897	1 1			11	11	
Bassein	51	15,	ගේ	6, 730	7, 282	64	2,931	3, 182	3, 159	88	6, 157	9	0	6	16	00	
Calcutta		-	428 156 281 125	203		182	122	148	162	163	131	152	115	126	102	92	80
Madras Presidency	6,-1	073 3,70 736 2,10	702 1,864 104 984	40	2, 961 1, 618	510	455	243 131	275	04	010	04	-10	-60		20	
Negapatam.	11	1 1	000	1 148	18 20 4 4	40		(o c	100	1202	101	100	inne				
Tuticorin. India (French): Chandernagor.	DA DA					- 64-			O. 4.	28	3.50	100	00 00				
Karikal	101					1	*			-							
Pondicherry	200		225 11	122	080	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		-	C9 C1	000	04.0	-		1 0		

D	Indo-China (see also table below):			60	*	16	27	13	21	40	20		_	_		*	1
C 110 88 110 200 294 83 88 70 80 120 85 85 120 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 8	Q			1	1	00	10	90	12	8	37	17		10 7		63	
efrom Salgon, C Salgon Sa		110		110	300	295	8	38	202	08	120	11	11				0 0 0
e from Salgon, C	0k	4.54		153	139	36	35 00 HO	522	122	11	25			808	14	11	30 🗢
Septem. Decem.	0 I 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	T- M		22		* * *		! !	1 1			# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	111				
July- October- January, 1928 March, 1928 Septem- December, 1928 Jefernary, 1928 March, 1928 Jefernary, 1928 March, 1928 Jefernary, 1928	e from Saigon,			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 1	•	4	1 8 1 8 1 8 2 1 1 8	11	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #			# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Septem. Decem. 1928 1-10 11-20 21-20 1-10 11-20 21-31 1-10 11-20 1-31 1-10 11-20 1-31 1-30 11-30	- 10		-July-	October-	January		bruary,	1928	W	arch, 16	828	~	April, 1928	25	-	May, 1928	90
. C 3,179 370 2007 23 36 14 18 18 23 17 24 17 25 18 18 18 25 17 25 18 18 18 18 25 17	FIRCE		Septem- ber, 1927	December, 1927	1928		11-20	-	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	16-12
110 000 110 110 100 100 110 110 110 110	-China (French) (see also table above): Cambodia.	0000	3, 179	370 337 391	28.28	23 38 178	38	14 51 153	333	18 22 217	245	17 43 277	11 102 316	18 51 240	34	26 139	28821
W-Wan	Tonkin.	000	1, 297	- 60	1							1	7	1	9	10	16

PLAGUE [C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

10000 \$	Nov.	Dec. 18,		Feb.				10		Wee	Week ended-	1							
Place	Dec. 17,		Feb.	Mar. 10,		March, 1928	823		April, 1928	1928			May, 1928	826	-		June,	1928	
	1927			1928	17	24	31	2	14	21	28	10	12	19	26	73	0	16	23
Algeria (see also table below): Algera	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	-	1-		11		64		0 0

¹ From July 19 to Dec. 26, 1927, 1,479 cases of cholers were reported in Iraq, with 1,063 deaths, as follows: Amarah Liwa, 281 cases, 205 deaths: Baghdad Liwa, 80 cases, 72 deaths. Liwa, 125 cases, 72 deaths. Liwa, 125 cases, 73 deaths. Liwa, 125 cases, 125 deaths. Munical Liwa, 125 cases, 94 deaths. Munical Liwa, 26 cases, 94 deaths. Munical Liwa, 26 cases, 44 deaths. Munical Liwa, 26 cases, 44 deaths. Munical Liwa, 26 cases, 44 deaths. Munical Liwa, 27 cases, 125 c

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

PLAGUE-Continued

.3 indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

	2				400						We	Week ended-	- P						
Place	ZaQ-	20- 16 Dec. 1	18, 1927- Jan.	Feb.	Mar. 10,	M	March, 1928	928		April, 1928	1928			May, 1928	1928	4	"	June, 1928	1928
The second of the second of	91				1028	17	22	31	-	2	12	88	ю	13	19	28	04	0	16
Arabia: Aden.	DA		19	P 104	206 P	189	148	151	188	108	88	53	13	400					
Argentina: Aveilaneda	06				0 1 0 0								-				-		-
Bahia Bianca district	1000	60		09										ε	90		1		
Cordoba Province	200	10	CH		1 0					100				0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	0		1 1 1	64	-
Firmst Toron	000	1									1 1 1	1 1	1 1				60		1 1
Quilino Rosario	000	624	140	4	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							1 1	f 1 f 1 f 1 f 1 f 1			1	110	11-
Santa Fe Santiago del Estero.	000	1 1 1		1 1 1	1												64	0	-
Ucacha Asores: St. Michaels Island	000		61-	00-4	60 -	1					- 12		29						
Brazil:	00		**	104	00 40	1 6 1 1		Д.	63	1	1 1	8 8 6 1	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1 1 1		1 1		1	
Porto Alegre Rio de Janeiro	100		•		0000	696										6 6			
Plague-infected rats British East Africa (see also table below): Tanganyiki	2 0	1 1	A	01	1 000												1 6 1		
Uganda	100	29	22	782	250			1 1		9		1 1	0					2 1 1	5 8 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 2 8

OUTGO IL AUGUSTO ALLEN, ALGERIAINES AUGUST AND ALGERIAINES AND ALGERIAINES

16 cases of plague reported in Buenos Aires, Argentina, before May 14, 1928.

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Arrectie	578	1 11	fected rats. nd Medura. esidency.	Surakarta Residency Ecuador: Guayaquil (see table below). Alexandria Benl-Souef Cairo Cairo Cairo O	Menufia Minish Province. Bus Plague-infected rats.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

PLAGUE-Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH		Nov	Dec.	Jan	Feb						Wee	Week ended-	1						
Place		Dec. 17.	1927- Jan.	Feb.	Mar. 10.		March, 1928	1928	,	April, 1928	1928		1	May, 1928	1928	7.	5	June, 1928	828
And the second s		1927	1928	1928	1028	17	22	31		14	21	25	13	12	10	58	69	0	16
Greece: Athens and Pireus	0	1																	1
Corfu	100	0 0	1										1 1		11			11	-
Mitylene Hawali Territory: Hawali	ADA	1 1		111	11		111	111	111	111									111
Bassein	1	5, 518 3, 269	7,697	12, 652 8, 521 8	23, 174 16, 998 12	7,517	4, 724 5	6,634	4, 780	6, 690 5, 911	5,080 ,4,719	1	100	63		1 1 1	11-		111
Bombay	i i		000								14	19	21	17	14		19	11	11
Madras Presidency	AU	1	:																
Rangoon	AOA .	359 15 15	206	8888	48	2 4 A	9116		c = 2	1-1010	001-	1000	410	000	00	100		-	
Iraq: Baghdad	00			40		CHO	010	610		-	7	44	C4-	+	00-	-		00-	(C) =
Plague-infected rats Dulaim Liwa. Kwangchow-Wan (see table below).	0											4	1 1 1	00	111	1111	111	1111	111
Mauritus (see table below). Nigeria (see also table below): Lagos.	00	900	100	01		000	CIC	CHC	e e	el e	94	1-1	010	44	00 0	99			111
Peru (see table below)	0		0			1							4		0			1 1	1 1
Thies and vicinity	AO	!!	1 6					30									1 1		

Straits Settlements: Singapore. Syria (see table below). Turisisa * Turisis	-Tacata and from Rosario, o. Spain.	ardo,		N= N=000 80		0101 HH HH04	88 I I I I I	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ine i i aa	e interest in the second of th			60	9					Com I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	
Place	Sep- tem- ber,	Octo- ber- Decem	Janu- 1928	Feb- ruary, 1928		March, April, 1928 1928	1, May,	200			Place		0 0 0	July- Sep- tem- ber,	Octo- ber- Decem- ber,	Janu- ary, 1928	Feb- ruary,	March, April, May 1928, 1928	April, 1928	May, 1928
also table above): st Africa (see also tab		09 80						N	Madagascar—Continued Itasy Province Moramanga Province	ltasy Province	ontinu nce	led.	DADAG	-	2228	88300	27.82	88223	8 8 8 8 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 9 8 8 8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ecuador: Guayaquii	15	18 62		ž	1	9 0 0	1111	22	Tananarive Province Mauritius Nigeria (see also table above)	Tananarive Frovince tritius eria (see also table ab	Provin o table	above).	DADDA		354	1	102	61		
Plague-infected rats Indo-China (French) Kwangchow-Wan C	314		1	100	28 171	120		10 F	Peru	00	9 9		ADAA		341	111	241	520		
Ambositra Province	80-1-28	200	106	917		000		1111	Lim	(see als	o table	Lima			-00	0 2	17	100 4	81	1

²8 cases of plague with 6 deaths were reported in Bengardane region, Tunisia, Mar. 17 to 27, 1928.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

PLAGUE RATS ON VESSELS

S. Modemi at Goteborg, Sweden, from Bahia and Buenos Aires via Cape Verde Islands, December 22, 1927.
 S. S. Oyderove at Landskrona, Sweden, from Rosario via Canary Islands, January 22, 1928.
 S. S. Digen at Liverpool from La Plata River ports, January 20, 1928 and 20, 1928 and Liverpool from Buenos Aires and Rosario, June 8, 1928, 7 plague-infected rats.

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Suite that the suite of the sui	Out	Nov	Dec.	Ten	de la						Week	Week ended-						
Place	Nov.	Dec. 17.	1927- Jan.	15- Feb.	12- Mar. 10.	W	March, 1928	828		April, 1928	1928			May, 1928	1928		June,	1028
the growing free t	1927	1927	1928	1928	1928	17	24	31	-	14	21	88	10	22	19	8	69	0
Algeria (see also table below)	199	170	129	71	72	8	61	2	1	, 12	2	1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	C4		-	00		
Oran Angola (see table below). C Arabia: Aden	8 1	8 8	8 -	1	20 H	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	53	10		69	1	64	11	+	-		11	
Rio de Janeiro.		2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 8 8 8 8 8	1 1	0 0	1 1			
British East Africa (see also table below): Kenya—Mombasa	P	p		1	1 1 1	1	1	-	1			1	1 :	1 1 1			:	
British South Africa:	185	252	236	233		1 1	25	00	10	88	1	4	591	1 1				
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	10	10	=	27	10		88	1	13	*	61	60	62	13	10	90	-	1
		00 4	100	36	13		II	-	7	2.2			-	123	100	1 1 1	1 1	6 1
Manitoba Wallon	19		110	976	:		-	-			-	-	-10		9 !	1		-
New Brunswick	264	347	212	243	147	19	85	88	6	9	188	18	90	15	12	9	00	
Kingston		N	1		1 1	1		!!		2		-	5. 8 6. 6 8. 6 8. 6 8. 6			1 1	1	1 1
Ottawa.	134	38	88	88	: 53	90	00 4	10	2.		00 *	-		40	011			

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Quebec. Montreal Quebec. Riviered Loup.	Saskatotewan Baskatotewan Moose Jaw Regina. Saskatoon Ceylon: Colombo.	China: Amoy Antung Canton	Foothow. Hong Kong. Manchuria— Changchun. Dairen	Fushun Harbin Mukden Shanghal— Foreigners only	Thentsin. Chosen (see table below) Curaceo (abstrim). Durking Republic: Santo Domingo. Bornet Esst Indies:	Pontianak Samarinda district Java- Batavia and West Java	East Java and Madura	Egypt. Calro France (see table below). Gold Coast (see table below).

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

SMALLPOX-Continued

Visite Control of the	Oet	Nov	Dec.	Jan	Feb						Week ended	-pept						
Place	Nov. 19	Dec. 17.	1927- Jan.	15- Feb.	12- Mar.	M	March, 1928	88		April, 1928	1928			May, 1928	928		June,	1928
	1927	1927	1928	1928	1928	11	24	31	14	14	12	88	10	12	10	8	63	0
Great Britain: England and Wales	800	1,041	1,175	1	1		342	322	318	321	326	376	321	319	336	268	286	
Bristol Bristol	0000	07 %	23	120	024	0	64	H2 90 H	10 CH	- 00	10		63 10 0	63.44	2	C1 4	00	
Castleford	0000	10	1 1	60	40-	03.00	16	08-80	11 3	200	122	201	727	H	19	4	- 63	
Lively	0000	25		-		10	1000	37		- 63	104	00 01	27	10-	10	1001	10-10	
Newcastle on Tyne. Nottingham. Sheffield. Stoke on Trent.	0000		2224	2200-	129	- !	*-	9	3	+ +	1001	4690	200	-000	20 8	0 0	1001	
Greece (see table below)	C 4,062	6,731	10,676	17.00	3, 826	6,004	6, 169	8, 101 1, 500	7,760	8, 789	8, 038							
Bombay		969		757	1	!	33.58	862	49	32	57	200	288	46	23	188	27	
Karachi	- !	100	238	1		158	i	33.45	38	32	42	21	358 st	18	88	ESS.	88	
Medica	ADAO	2 11 3	1	70000	1001	30	27.8	45	81 15	16	98	00	122-1	17.08	2204	-= -	0.0	
		14	136		1	8.8	82	92	88	24 62 1	45	37	182	15	-0101	909	P-10	1 1 1
Tutlcorin Vizagapatam	006		60	10	2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	60		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ca .			es es		-		
India (Fronch): Chandernagor	0		0 1 0 1 0 1			0 0	6 1 6 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10									

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44	10 4 60 H		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						*	
Pondicherry Dina (see also table below):	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	vicinity. de Kingston) (alastrim)	Tokyo Prefecture	Yokohama Latvia (see table below). Mauretania Moxico (see also table below):	Chibushus D Jaisco (State) C G Galaca (State) C G Galaca (State) C G Galaca (State) C G Galaca (State) C G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	ding territory	Southern Provinces	Persia (see table below).	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Senegal (see also table below):

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

SMALLPOX-Continued

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Feb.	7-					Week	Week ended-	1					
Place	Now.	Dec. 17,	1927- Jan.	15- Feb. 11,	Mar. 10.	M	March, 1928	82		Apri	April, 1928			May,	May, 1928		June, 1928	192
	1027	1927	1028		1928	17	28	31		14	21	88	10	12	19	26	64	0
Slam	-	0-	23	55.4	22.00		C4	17.	12			00-						1.1
Bangkok	-	1	100 -									-						
table below):	1	.1	•			1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				1 1		1 1	1 1		E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E			
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Straits Settlements: Singapore. C Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian).	-		4	1 22	100	101	86	250	54	28.2	188	78	35	30	7	75		
able below).		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	• •	2	7				TO					*	1	٥		•
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Oranga Free State	d	d	9	2,0	Ы	Ы	4	40								-		
Transvalle Socialist Republics (see table		4	4					-	6 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	1 1	1 1	4						
					10		2			4		*	10					
enezuela: Maracaibo		8 8		1	1													
from Amoy,								• 6		_								
S. S. Kashgar at Kobe, from Shanghai C		6 6 6 6 6 8 1 1 2 6 6			6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 7 1			4		1 1		1 1	Ы			0		
S. S. Tilleboot at Hong Kong, from Shanghal C. S. Yarmouth at Kingston. Jamaica.				6 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E		1 1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0		Д		0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4		

				Ju		ctober	Januar		February, 1928	, 1928		March, 1928	1928	Y	April, 1928	90	M	May, 1928	82
F1809				Dec	Septem- ber, 1927	Decem- ber, 1927	1928	1-10	0 11-20	21-29	9 1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31
Algeris (see also table above) Oran Indo-China (French) (see also table above)	bove).	9 0 0 9 0 0 9 0 0 9 0 0 9 0 0	3 8 8 0 8 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0		1, 217	97		98	31		06	12	9		38		98	9	
Senegal (see also table above)			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	BOOR			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8	51		8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0	-	
Budan (French)				HOADA			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	+		1 10	1 P		10		184		2460	~∞°.	
Syria: Aleppo Beirut.	0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8	00		-6		15	8	8	12		* 4	60	10	-	61	m	
Вата воца				AD CA		4		11	11				1. 2		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		1 I		
Place	July- Sep- tem- ber,	Octo- ber- Decem- ber, 1927	Janu- ary, 1928	Feb- ruary, 1928	March, 1928	April, 1928	May, 1928			Place			July- Sep- tem- be;	Octo- ber- Decem- ber, 1927	Janu- ary, 1928	Feb- ruary, 1928	March, April, 1928	April 1928	, May 1928
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	19	151	97	98				Gold Coast.	Coast			111	10	40	9	110	800		
vorte		9 10 10	9	8		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Latvia	Latvia. Mexico (see also table above) Morcoco. Nigeria (see also table above) Persia.	so tabl so tabl	e above e above	6	DODOODOO	346 922 316 81	255 275 30 7 7 143	21. 21. 45. 45. 115.		101	
Zanzibar. C	# ·				83			Spain U.S. Other	Spain (see also table above): Madrid. U. S. R.: Railways, etc. Coher territories in Europe.	etc.	above)		988 CO D	1,256	18	88			1711
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	100	25	7 11	10	1	9	9	Ď	Central Asia.	Asia.	Siberia	BERG	28	81	9	11			11

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

TYPHUS PEVER

(C indicates cases: D, deaths; P, present)

APPLICATIONS AND THE ANTHONY	Sent	-				Feb	The state of the s	T ITO		-1		We	Week ended-	-pe					
Place	a Sa	No.	7. 17.	1927- Jan.	Peb.	12- Mar. 10,	Ma	March, 1928	98		April, 1928	828		N	May, 1928	828		June	June, 1928
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1927	-				1928	11	8	12	-	1	12	8	10	12	10	8	64	0
Algeria (see also table below):	8	8 8 9 0		=	1	031	-	-		10	-	80 6			=	-	64		
Oran				+	69	2	-	1 1	69	1	1	10-	69	61	1	111	60		11
	11	9-	-				60		100	3		11 1		-	-				
Chile: Antologasta Talcalusno Valparatio	- 11	4 1 10-15	(0)	-		-	1 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1								2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1			
						1			5	8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8		1		£	6 6 6 8	1	1
Chosen (see table below)		-										-	-						
		•	7000	00.4	981	120			-	64-	04 00 00	1-		1111-		= 64		1 1 1 1	
Port Said Province. Gharbieh Province.	7					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				8 8	183 4 10 to		100	64	P-00-1	6	19		
Keneh Province	000									10	87		000	8	1 140				

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

TYPHUS FEVER-Continued

Place	July- Sep- tember, 1927	Octo- ber-De- cember,	Janu- ary, 1028	Janu- Febru- ary, ary, 1028 1928	March, 1928	April. 1928	Place	July- Sep- tember, 1927,	Octo- ber-De- cember, 1927	Janu- ary, 1928	Janu- Febru- ary, ary, 1928	March, 1928	April, 1028
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